The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,154—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894.

OF THE
AL ASIATIC SOC

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st Augt.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 8th September.
ROSETTA, 20th September.
SURAT, 4th October,
CATHAY, 18th October.
ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cosovich	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING

ARMS and AMMUNITION.

FISHING TACKLE.

RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,

WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.

Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SELECTED AUSTRALIAN FRUITS,

IN SYRUP.

A CONSIGNMENT of the following is just landed direct from the Growers in Prime condition. A trial order is solicited.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, WHITE CHERRIES,

Per tin, Re. 1-11. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Camp and City.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.
RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, FROM Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6	8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11	12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9	8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6	8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director............... H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
The Spectacular and Gorgeous Burlesque,
"ALI BABA;" OR, THE 40 THIEVES.

Mr. HARRY STANLEY will Appear, for the First Time this Season, in his enormously Successful Pourtrayal of "HAZARAT."

NEW SONGS!
NEW DANCES!
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENES!!

TUESDAY,
"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

WEDNESDAY,
"LALLAH ROOKH."

THURSDAY,
"ALHAMBRA VARIETIES."

FRIDAY,
"BLUE BEARD."

SATURDAY,
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY)
A New and Original London Gaiety Burlesque,
"MISS ESMERALDA."

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that JADIA AMBARAM MANCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu, has Contracted to Sell to MEMON HAJI HASUM AHMED alias DADA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan, the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 Days from This Day, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Land, situate on the East side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1927, New No. 2515, together with the buildings standing thereon, assessed under C Ward Nos. 150 and 151, and Street Nos. 225-27, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Venichand Jaita, and on the South by the property of Sha Jumnadas Savaklal.—Dated this 25th Day of August, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in the course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court on a site of more than 24 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

The Albert Palace and Connaught Hall have been purchased, and will be Re-erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes and Fountains. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

A GRAND INDIAN SPECTACLE,

In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in the well-known Paris Hippodrome Building, now in the course of removal to London.

AN INDIAN FINE ART SECTION AND LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART

Is being organised.

VALUABLE MONEY PRIZES

Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, Limited.
J. ELLIS, Secretary.
IMRE KIRALFY, Managing Director,
38, New Bridge St., London, E. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of RAGHUNATH VASUDEVJEE DABHOLKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the Deceased and the Sole Executrix named in the said Will and Codicil.......................................Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 23rd Day of August, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
" 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO EUROPEANS & OTHERS, Residing Up-country.

AUCTION SALE
Of Kitchen (English) Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
Hotel and Restaurant Ranges,
Small Cooking Stoves,
and
Utensils,
On an Early Date.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

A large lot of the well-known makers, Smith and Wellstood's (of Glasgow) English cooking stoves of various standard designs and sizes, for burning coal, coke or wood fuel, such as "Victoress," "New Fortress," "Abbes," "Mistress," "American Pearl" "Aidress," "Doctress," "African," "Pelican," "Trafford," "Hostess."

The above stoves will be put up for sale one at a time to suit convenience of the purchasers.

Up-country orders will be registered before the date of sale, and which will be promptly and carefully attended, and on payment thereof the stove will be forwarded carefully.

Illustrated Catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 27, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. E. H. KING, consisting of dining table, chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, writing table, drawing room sofas and chairs, marble-top table and teapoys, almira, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, ottoman clothes press.

2 cases each 150 pieces 56" fine colored doria stripes.
1 lot photographic cameras, dishes, printing frames, &c.
2 cases each 250 dozen men's coloured cotton ½ hose 9 to 11 inches.
2 cases each 150 dozen men's black cotton ½ hose, 9 to 11 inches.
19 dozen boys' coloured cotton socks, 7 to 8½ inches.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Cader Abdul Husson Moorga—

19 casks pumice stone.
1 case gold leaves (genuine).
10 drums neatfoot oil.
30 drums Bell brand raw linseed oil.
20 drums Dingwall and Cousins' double boiled oil.
45 drums Gen Bell brand boiled linseed oil.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

5 drums about 6 cwt each best caustic soda.
10 casks each 5 cwt net best washing soda.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with horse and harness.
1 safety pneumatic tyre bycycle.
1 " cushion tyre bicycle.
1 " solid tyre bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 10 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookhdyal, Delhi—

S H C—1363-1700—10 cases Turkey-red chintz.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co, consisting of tweed, cashmere, coating angola, homespun, trousering, woollen cordroy, quilting, collars, braces, ties, socks, shirts, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, buttons, thread, Mohan braid, cupboards, presses, tables, pier glasses, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in Mr. Marker's new building, near Share Bazaar, the very valuable and neat substantial made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and office and bed room furniture, sweet-toned upright pianoforte, fancy table ornaments, wind proof lamps, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 27, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood strongly made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late H. T. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of well-seasoned Blackwood Household Furniture, suitable for Mahableshwar and Matheran Bungalows.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. W. S. BISSET, R.E., C.I.E., and the Byculla Club.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, August 27, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL AND ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortagagee, Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Khimjee Vurdhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction (unless previously sold by Private Sale) THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., respectively, on the respective premises, demised to the mortagagee by the said Khimjee Vurdhman and others by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th January, 1894.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate lying and being at MalabarHill, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the road leading to the west side of Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 1,363 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called New Road, in the western side of Malabar Hill, on the west and south by the Gossavy's burning ground, and on the north by the property now or lately of Mr. William Johnson, which said last mentioned land is entered in the Collector's books under No. 101, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 115, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

LOT No. 2.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, at Broach Street or Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 400 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the land in the occupation of Huskel Babajee, on or towards the south by the said Broach Street, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now by the property of Sawamull Dossumull, and on or towards the west by a roadway, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Janardnan and Ardesheer, Attornies for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1894, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market Building, measuring about 83 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The Sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 27, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE MEMBERS of the above ASSOCIATION are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894.

E. A. KENYON,
Honorary Secretary,
European Civil Service Association.
Bombay, 25th August, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of HENRY DUNCAN TAYLOR, late of No. 20, The Boultons, Kensington, in the County of London, a retired Major-General, who died at No. 20, The Boultons aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 6th day of August, 1894, to THE MASW THEY CUF E, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1894, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th August, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, August 16th, 1894.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATUBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on Business in Bombay in Khoja Mohola, outside the Fort, by means of his Moonim, Ebrahim Rajan...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..........................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, the following immoveable Properties will be SOLD, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in Two Lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following Properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.—AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Camatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing 2,371 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 94, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and bounded on the East by the property of Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the West and North by vacant Municipal land, and on the South partly by the Government tank, and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of partly Government and partly Fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher Street, now called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32, and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, and on the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
V.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
VII.—DEPARTMENT for the EVENING CLASSES.
VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, &c. (varying in value from £30 to £150 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or to

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A.,
Registrar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, BELONGING TO THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA.

UNDER instructions from Mr. EDULJI DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, and on account of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. HAJI KASAM LADHA, Auctioneers, Poona, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Premises of the Company, situate at Bund Road, near the Bund Gardens, all that the Engines, Boilers, Plants and Machinery, belonging to the above named Company under and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 1889, and made between the said Company of the one part and the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of the other part.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Auctioneers or Messrs. FRAMJEE and MOOS, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at 11, Hornby Row.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale. Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID........... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10.00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
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THE
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January 1894.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,287½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10 p. c.	16 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	160	10	110
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	295
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	290
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	8,000	100	10	18 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	112
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	497½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	[illegible]
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	56
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	22

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	1,410
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	610
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		125
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	000	dvd Rs. 40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	164
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,660
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,950
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,475
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	2200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	157½
reul's Cawnpor Press Co, Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	110
Fort	615	2,500	[illegible]	Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	500		Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	451
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,001
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 —	200 195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18		do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-12
Gold Leaf	" 27-6
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-4
Do. do. new	" 27-2
Australia bar Gold	" 27-6
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-4
Sovereigns	" 17-15
Do. Drazons	" 17-14
Silver 17	" 83-12
Do. 17	" 83-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Bank Street, 2 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Lantern Lecture, by Mr. McConaughy, "The Jubilee of the Y. M. C. A.," Apollo Bunder Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Nawab (s), from Calcutta. On the 25th :—Baria (s), from Hamburg; Kt. Commander (s), Cardiff; Leander (s), London; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Kola (s), from Karachi; and Courtfield (s), Cardiff, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Nubia (s), Liverpool, &c.; Idar (s), Antwerp; Kohinur (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Dwarka (s), for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ponani and Baria entered, and the steamer Sabarmati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Idar left the dock on Saturday.

FAIR.—The annual Gawalia Yekadashi Fair will be held this afternoon, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Malwa, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow, the 28th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEW COMER.—Seewak Dwarka, a Hindu, aged sixteen years, who arrived in Bombay, a few days ago, has been reported missing, since Thursday, by his relatives.

CHILDREN ROBBED OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Juganath Ramcharan, residing at Parel, has reported to the police, that his son, aged five years, and his nephew aged six years, were robbed of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 50, while they were playing on Parel Tank Road, at 2 p.m., on the 23rd instant.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Essub Fakeer, a Mahomedan mendicant, who was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, on the 22nd instant, supposed to have been suffering from dhatura-poisoning, died on the following day. From subsequent inquiries it was ascertained that the man was not suffering from dhatura-poisioning but from fits.

GOKUL ASHTAMEE FESTIVAL.—Rama Babaji, a Hindu, was, on Friday morning, going about different streets with one of the "Govinda gangs," when he had a wound inflicted on his head by a copper pot falling on it from the hand of a man, who was throwing water on the crowd. Rama was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment allowed to go home.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—Abdul Kadur Abdul Kurrim, having his shop on the ground floor of a house, at Musjid Bunder Road, has made a report to the police, that some time during the night of Thursday last, his shop had been entered by the back door, having been forced open, and property, consisting of knives, pearl buttons, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 40, stolen therefrom.

BIMETALLISM.—A very lucid and instructive lecture on this subject was given at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening, by the Rev. R. Macomish, of Wilson College. The lecture was explanatory rather than argumentative, and chiefly consisted of a summary of the history of the causes leading up to the present depreciation of silver, and a popular exposition of the tenets of the bimetallic creed.

THE SUN MILLS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at the registered office, in Mint Road, on Saturday, when the shareholders confirmed a special resolution to reduce the transfer fee. It was resolved that the words "annas four per share" be substituted in place of the words "one rupee per share" in lines 2 and 3 of clause 31 of the articles of association of the company. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A PLUCKY KALLASEE.—On Saturday evening,one Shaik Oosman, a kallasee, was going along Frere Road, Fort, when he saw a Goanese female child, aged one year and nine months, the daughter of one Louis Pascoal, rolling down the staircase from the third floor of her father's house, and immediately ran to her assistance, but before he could reach the place, the child fell into a well close by. The kallasee at once very pluckily jumped into it and rescued her from drowning. The child has been doing well.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee Toddywalla charges his brother, Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee, with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. The accused was represented by Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. Mr. Darasha Dorabjee Reporter was recalled, and further examined by Mr. Balkrishna. Mr. Darashaw Muncherjee also gave evidence, and the case was adjourned.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. McConaughy, the energetic secretary of the Madras Y. M. C. A., arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer, on Saturday evening. He was one of the representatives of this Empire, at the Jubilee gatherings of the Y. M. C. A., held in London, last June, and was fortunate enough to collect £1,500, during his stay in England, for the furtherance of the work in Madras. This afternoon, at 5-30, Mr. McConaughy is to conduct the weekly prayer meeting, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, and at 8-30, is to deliver a lantern lecture descriptive of the Jubilee meetings. The lecture will be open to all, and ladies are specially invited to attend.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—At the Tivoli Theatre, on Saturday night, a large audience was entertained by Mr. Stanley's troupe. A refreshing and delightful programme was gone through most creditably. The "Grand Alahambra Varieties" was a success, and Mr. Tommy Empson, the Misses Lizzie Donellie, Fanny Stanley, and Nellie deLorme, and Mrs. H. Stanley were loudly applauded. The continued patronage given by the Bombay public has induced Mr. Stanley to extend his stay here for another week. To-night, the gorgeous pantomime, "Ali Baba or Forty Robbers" will be staged, while to-morrow "The Sleeping Beauty" will be produced.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March	To the Front	Hume.
Variazioni	The Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Polka	Bellona	Faust.
Reminiscences of England		Godfrey.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Arietta	Tancredi	Rossini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The string band of the Marine Battalion played the following programme, during and after dinner, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Saturday night :—

March	Gigerl	Wagner.
Overture	Esmeralda	Herman.
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Fantasia	Pantomania	William.
Galop	Prestissimo	Waldteufel.
Dance	The Darkey's Dream	Lansing.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Donau Wellen	Ivanovici.
Fantasia	Un Reve	Delafosse.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DELIRIOUS FEVER AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, at Sion, regarding the death of a Hindu woman, named Heeree, aged eighteen years, the wife of one Dhanaji Atmaram, a fitter in the Bombay Arsenal, residing at that locality. About a month ago, the deceased had very high fever, which increased in severity, and she became delirious. On Friday morning she took her meal with her husband and about noon the husband went out, leaving the deceased in charge of his aunt. At about 1 p.m. a splash was heard in the well close by the house, and on looking in the water was found to be disturbed. The well was dragged, and in a short time the deceased was taken out. Life was then extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well while suffering from delirium was returned by the jury.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—At about 1-30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the front portion of a two-storeyed house, situated at Surtee Moholla, Bellasis Road, and belonging to Haji Salemahomed Ebrahim, a Memon, collapsed, injuring three of the labourers, who were at the time working in it. It appears that for the last fifteen days, the work of rebuilding the house has been going on, and the back portion of the premises having already been rebuilt, the work of cutting the front wall in order to insert posts was commenced yesterday morning, and was going on until 1-30 p.m., when the wall which was in a very dilapidated condition, suddenly fell down, causing somewhat serious injuries to two labourers, and slight abrasions on another. The injured persons were taken to the J.J. Hospital, where the two first named were detained under treatment while the other was discharged, after his wounds had been dressed.

THE CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statements made by H. E. the Governor in reply to the queries of the Hon. Mr. Natu regarding the Petit Research Institute, and the Chair of Pharmacology are so significantly guarded and incomplete in one direction, and so strangely at variance with prior official utterances of equal authority in another, as to be apt to cloud the real issue and create misimpression, and I trust you will favour me with a little space for a brief explanation. We may at once unhesitatingly accept the statement that directions were given to place a part of the College Chemical Laboratory at the Professor's disposal, and these resources may have been larger than these enjoyed by Doctors Carter, Dymock, and Lyon. But how skilfully evasive and guarded the statement is appears from the fact that the essence of my oft-repeated complaints was not that Government had not given such directions, but that the orders of Government had been systematically disregarded and defied and the disregard allowed to escape unnoticed and unremedied, and that the reports made to Government were absolutely incorrect and misleading, and that no action was taken in reference thereto, though the real character of the secret communications to Government had been fully exposed by me. It is no answer to my complaint that I was not supplied with materials and appliances for my work to say that Government had given orders that the College Chemical Laboratory should be placed at my disposal, and it is, of course, idle to refer to the extent and value of the resources for work with which I was never supplied, and which, for any effect they could have on my work, might have been at Jericho or Timbuctoo. It is scarcely fair or ingenuous to attempt to create an impression that, though ample appliances and resources were available to me, I deliberately neglected to make use of them, or to suggest that the work done by Doctors Carter, Dymock, and Lyon with resources which were actually, and not merely might have been, at their disposal was of the same nature and character as the work entrusted to me. It seems necessary to refer once again to the systematic disregard of the orders of Government and to the wholly inaccurate representations made to them and allowed to pass unnoticed. I have already, both publicly and officially, stated in the clearest and most emphatic manner that the College Chemical Laboratory was never placed at my disposal. Let us see for a moment what the official records tell. On January 16, 1890, Government asked the College Principal, through the Surgeon-General, what steps had been taken to enable me to give my lectures; (ii) for a list of instruments required by me; and (iii) my report with suggestions as to the means of utilizing the existing resources of the College until the Laboratory should be ready, for, as long as the Laboratory was not ready, it was admitted that there would be difficulties. This report was to reach Government by 1st February, 1890. It appears that at one time it was intended to forward this communication to me for information and report. But for some reason or other the intention was subsequently given up, and I was only asked by the Principal to give a list of my requirements for the prosecution of my research work. Item No. 3, which really was the most important part of the letter of Government, was wholly withheld from me. Another urgent memo (February 11, 1890), was accordingly received from Government requesting the expediting of my report of my requirements and suggestions as to the means of utilizing the existing resources of the College, but no intimation of the intentions or orders of Government on the subject was ever given to me, and, of course, no report was made by me, and soon after there was a change of Government and all further inquiry on the subject seems to have been dropped. I was forced to point out that I could not prosecute my work for want of the necessary accommodation and appliances, and it was, moreover, an absolutely incontrovertible fact that neither the College Chemical Laboratory nor any part of it was got ready and placed at my disposal, fitted or unfitted, and yet, after my complaint of inability to work as aforesaid, the College Principal deliberately reported to Government that, though the College Chemical Laboratory was got fitted up for me with such appliances as the College could supply, I had failed to make use of it or to do any research work. I emphatically contradicted this extraordinary statement of the College Principal in my letter to Government of June 24, 1892, and cited in support the most conclusive and unimpeachable evidence of Dr. Barry, the Professor of Chemistry in charge of the Laboratory, who distinctly wrote to say that he had no orders to supply me with accommodation in the Chemical Laboratory, and that all that had happened was that in the course of a conversation with the College Principal he had pointed out a bench in the Laboratory which might be spared for me. This stray bench (and even the bench, such as it was, I was not asked to utilize for my work) anecdote—the subject of a casual private conversation between the College Principal and Dr. Barry—was possibly the basis of the bold representation to Government by the Principal of the College Chemical Laboratory having been fitted up for me with such appliances as the College could supply. And we have now another set of responsible expert Government advisers talking of the stray bench, or, it may generously be assumed, of appliances of a different sort as resources larger than those enjoyed by Doctors Carter, Dymock, and Lyon. The wholly irrelevant and gratuitous reference to these respected names could only have been intended either to create prejudice, or it only indicates that the present Government advisers are ignorant of the fact that pathological work in the *post-mortem* room and with the microscope which Dr. Carter did, or pharmaceutical and botanical investigations in the medical stores to which Dr. Dymock applied himself, or chemical analysis in the Analyser's Laboratory to which Dr. Lyon devoted his attention, differ materially from experimental pharmacology. But no ascertion could be too bold for experts who could seriously object to pharmacology on the score of vivisection and assert that experimental physiology and pathology require it not. As we are all aware, the latest germ of science jottings from the official bureau was the magnificent discovery that Indian heat was against pharmacological work. No wonder the *Lancet* pertinently asks whether it was all a matter of temperature or temperament. But this is by the way.

The date for supply of apparatus is said to be approximately correct. Perhaps, that is only a *facon de parlez* to avoid a straight admission. The delay in the supply of the apparatus is attempted to be put down to natural causes, viz., delay in its arrival. But how does that agree with the fact that, whilst other laboratories, which already were in fair working order before, were provided with their new apparatus by February, 1891, at the opening of the Institute, the very laboratory which gave birth to the Institute, and which had a trial period of only three years, was not only not supplied with apparatus till August, 1892, but was not even specified on the plans of the building, and its local habitation was only determined after the opening of the Institute, thanks to two available rooms originally marked "unallotted" and afterwards labelled as "store-rooms," and its furniture was not supplied till March, 1892, and its apparatus not till August, 1892, though all the laboratories were ordered to be, and understood to have been, settled at the time of settling the plans in November, 1889, and though the apparatus for all the laboratories was ordered simultaneously?

It is incorrect to say that my apparatus was reported as expensive and elaborate. It was the fittings and furniture that were so styled. The truth about the apparatus is that Government, having found it too expensive to supply separate sets to each Professor, advised an amalgamation of the different lists and a combination of articles for common use, and ordered that the lists be revised and settled on that basis at a meeting of the Professors concerned, of course including myself. But, strange as it may seem, no intimation of the subject or any proposed meeting thereon was given to me at any time. I subsequently learnt that a statement was made to Government in reference to this matter, and immediately after I felt myself constrained to take serious exception to the statement in a letter addressed to Government in October, 1892, and begged for an inquiry. To this matter I drew the attention of more than one member of Government both by letter and in person. But no answer to my communication was vouchsafed, and, so far as I know, no inquiry was made. Certainly no further reference was made to me in regard to my contradiction, and in July, 1893, came a message that, "negotiations for securing the salary for the chair having failed, there is no other course at present open to Government but to declare that the appointment of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology has ceased to exist," and it was followed by another message of the thanks of Government for my gratuitous services for months after my paid period was over, and a regret that they could not accept my offer of services in the College and Laboratory without remuneration. But I knew not what had become of my complaints against the high officers concerned, till it was frankly admitted in Mr. Whitworth's letter of August 21, 1893, that his Excellency-in-Council has no wish to examine closely into, or form a definite opinion as to, the causes that have led to the differences between me and my superior officers. His Excellency has evidently forgotten his frank admission, or he would not have been led into stating that my complaints were fully considered by Government. His Excellency speaks of disappointment at my having not carried on my research work pending arrival of apparatus, which meant, as the facts show, making bricks without straw. What is disappointing is the studied and continued disinclination of Government to inquire into important matters affecting public officers of high standing in regard to disobedience of Government orders and submission of wholly incorrect reports, the determined and persistent attempts made to thwart the prosecution of an important work, initiated by a former Government against the wishes and in spite of the opposition, of highly placed men, and mysterious disappearance of important papers connected with my complaints, and the strange refusal of Government to allow the research work to continue after the circumstances and conditions causing friction between me and my superior officers had ceased and when no burden on the public revenue would have been imposed.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. BAHADURJI.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 50	57 12	58 35	50 43
Saturday, Aug. 25th	0 15	......	......	0 11
Sunday, Aug. 26th	0 00	......	......	0 4
Total	70 65	57 12	58 35	50 58
Total fall to August 26th, 1893	69 07	57 82	56 65	55 55
Total fall to August 26th, 1892	67 98	58 38	57 18	55 6

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the [illegible] hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·603	Calm	1	84·1	77·4	91	0·77	18·43	−2·00
Agra	29·655	SW	7	82·6	75·2	95	0·84	15·87	−4·29
Cawnpore	29·722	WSW	3	86·8	77·1	89	0·21	33·80	...
Allahabad	29·706	WSW	4	89·6	78·3	81	...	42·74	+15·41
Jhansi	29·719	SW	6	86·6	74·2	79	0·01	32·01	+4·18
Jacobabad	29·493	S	5	103·4	82·0	73	...	0·20	−2·37
Karachi	29·675	WSW	15	82·5	78·3	83	...	18·63	+13·16
Jeypore	29·684	SW	5	80·0	74·0	96	0·95	19·26	−0·74
Ajmere	29·704	W	11	76·9	73·1	95	0·25	17·50	+1·78
Deesa	29·756	SW	14	84·6	74·5	94	0·45	17·73	−2·12
Ahmedabad	29·790	WSW	2	88·2	75·1	85	0·74	41·87	...
Bhuj	29·721	SW	19	82·9	74·9	76	...	26·31	+15·10
Rajkot	29·770	W	15	88·9	72·8	89	...	44·88	+22·67
Veraval	29·812	W	11	81·0	76·3	93	0·08	24·77	...
Neemuch	29·769	SW	15	79·7	70·6	86	0·07	18·87	−3·52
Indore	29·815	WSW	7	82·0	69·6	93	0·07	18·69	−2·91
Saugor	29·787	WSW	6	82·9	70·6	87	0·14	52·29	+18·22
Jubbulpore	29·893	WSW	2	84·9	73·1	82	..	42·06	−1·25
Hoshangabad	29·819	SW	4	85·8	72·1	91	...	40·18	+1·95
Khandwa	29·810	W	10	87·2	71·3	84	...	25·58	+4·93
Raipur	29·794	WSW	6	88·9	75·5	85	...	39·37	+3·72
Nagpur	29·811	W	..	87·3	73·1	77	0·10	32·65	+1·31
Amraoti	29·811	W	5	89·1	71·8	67	...	27·06	+4·38
Akola	29·808	W	10	90·9	71·7	74	...	19·80	−2·36
Surat	29·809	W	M	85·5	74·5	93	0·16	49·84	+6·11
Malegaon	29·832	W	11	87·9	71·2	74	0·01	9·14	−3·38
Bombay	29·875	W	12	85·4	77·5	87	0·12	50·26	−5·47
Poona	29·879	W	12	85·0	68·9	75	...	17·15	+2·92
Aurangabad	29·880	W	5	86·9	65·6	71	0·12	9·02	...
Sholapur	29·889	NW	10	92·2	69·6	70	...	7·86	−6·55
Ratnagiri	29·898	SSE	1	85·4	74·9	95	0·28	82·17	−4·58
Belgaum	29·908	W	16	78·3	64·4	88	0·05	38·21	+6·87
Goa	29·904	Calm	1	86·1	75·4	87	0·13	75·09	...
Karwar	29·912	N	2	84·2	75·0	90	0·13	79·01	−16·83
Mangalore	29·918	Calm	2	88·3	72·9	86	0·78	97·20	+8·96
Calicut	29·920	NW	8	81·7	74·6	94	...	80·91	+4·84
Cochin	29·941	NW	F	85·7	75·7	91	0·24	53·86	−7·24
Bangalore	29·929	W	7	82·8	65·3	81	..	12·88	+0·16
Secunderabad	29·860	NW	7	91·1	71·9	73	0·01	8·49	−9·84
Masuliptm.	29·808	WNW	4	91·6	76·1	79	0·45	11·38	−5·87
Bellary	29·998	W	11	93·4	73·9	68	...	3·98	−1·93
Cuddapah	29·857	N	..	92·0	77·9	64	...	15·94	+2·83
Madras	29·833	W	3	93·0	78·5	74	...	8·53	−1·06
Coimbatore	29·908	S	2	90·4	70·8	93	0·12	1·62	−1·89
Trichinopoly	29·860	WSW	5	96·6	74·4	78	0·73	7·20	+0·71
Negapatam	29·837	W	7	92·0	76·7	72	...	1·04	−6·17
Colombo	29·910	WNW	12	84·5	79·5	80	...	14·09	−2·07
Aden	29·737	S	8	97·3	77·8	67	...	0·07	−0·13

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·15 (70·27); G. T. H.=0·00 (56·82); St. G. H.=0·00 (58·35); C. P.=0·12 (50·26).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes reported this morning are nowhere large, and the distribution remains unchanged. The baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are southerly at Ratnagiri and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Rajkot and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Neemuch, and 14 at Akola and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the mean of the season at Sholapur and Secunderabad, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Agra and Jeypore, about three-quarters of an inch at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mangalore an Trichinopoly, nearly half an inch at Deesa and Masulipatam, about a quarter of an inch at Cawnpore, Ajmere, Ratnagiri and Cochin, and light showers at Jhansi, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Bombay, Malegaon, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression to the north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay where the weather is squally and unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is weak (being only half its average strength), and light local showers only are probable. In Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and the Madras Presidency, the weather conditions are favourable for rain. In the Central Provinces local scattered showers are likely. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency no rain is likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Pressure has generally increased, but changes everywhere are small. Pressure changes indicate a slight tendency to unsettled weather in the north of the Bay, the most important feature at present being the considerable excess of pressure in North-Eastern India. Burma has had showers local in character. Assam, Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces have received fairly general rain. Rain has been heavy in parts of North Bengal and North Behar, more especially in Durbhanga which reports six inches. Dhubri reports three inches of rain, and Purneah and Darjeeling two. Rainfall is moderate in the North-Western Provinces. Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, and Bareilly have each had one inch. The Bombay Coast, the Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, and the Circars have had light and fairly general rain. South India has also had showers. Tinnevelly reports half an inch, the first rain since the beginning of June. Trichinopoly has had three quarters of an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of wind*	WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	305
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	7·23
" year	50·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th August	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, the 29th instant, commencing at 5-15 p.m. :—

I.—Tent-pegging. Horses, half sections.

II.—Jumping.—A horses, B ponies.

III.—Polo Ball Flurry. Bareback, three polo balls placed about 20 yards apart to be severally collected and placed in a bucket. Competitors must dismount when picking up the polo balls but need not do so at the bucket.

IV.—The New Stakes. Gentlemen's nomination. Ladies to ride over a fence to a point and receive a polo ball from their nominator which must be dropped in a bucket placed about 50 yards off and ladies then race to winning post.

V.—Postilion Race. Competitors to ride one pony and lead another round the trees and back.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the honorary secretary, before midday, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

August 25.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr H L Cross as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo and duty paid salt, and Mr F C Cooper.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (5th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Baria, 1,983 tons, Captain T Ostermann, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Hamburg (14th July), with a general cargo and 504 packages gunpowder, Mr Vielmause as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,741 tons, Captain J B Durant, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (31st July), with a cargo of coals and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Laurie, Mr Moore, Mr Gawthorne, three deck and one stowaway. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. During the voyage she experienced from Aden to Bombay moderate monsoon and very fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
E	Purulia	993	MetCalfe	Zanzibar	31-8	B I S N Co
F	Safari	891	Gantic	Zanzibar	N F	F Heyer & Co
L	Bahaduri	823	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
M	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	25-8	do
M	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		do
N	Satrunjee	547	Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
O	Madeline		Neddin	Dunkirk	26-8	The Bombay Co
30 Ton Crane	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
"	Ponani	5479	Fakira	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Malwa	1789	Peters	China		P & O Co
5	Clyde	2198	C F Preston	Aden	31-8	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2453	M de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-9	Kurrachee
8	Brinkburn	2096	G Jacob		5-9	J Mackintosh & Co
12	Idar	2595	Hughes	Antwerp	24-8	E Bates & Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner		N F	W & A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Alboin	1037		R Stuart & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, Aug 5
25	Baria (s)	Ostermann	Hamburg, July 14
	Kt. Commander (s)	Durant	Cardiff, July 31.
	Leander (s)	Robson	London via Karachi
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug 20.
26	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 24.
	Courtfield (s)	....	Cardiff, &c

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, &c
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Antwerp
	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c
26	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Larnaca, for London, Hull, Havre and Hamburg
" Baria, for Madras and Calcutta
" Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta
Schooner Paula, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull via Bombay
16	Kola s	Withers	Bombay
17	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay
18	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Ataka s	Bement	Port Said
19	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay
20	City of Edinburg s	Frame	Liverpool & Glasgow via Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
17	Kola s	Withers	Bombay
18	Ramore Head s	Thompson	Liverpool
20	Stolzenfels s	Hansen	Hamburg
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay
21	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Beltor s	Holmann	Antwerp
22	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Stanley Hall, Buck, F Forbes & Co, Ld, for Liverpool
" Leander, Robson, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Dunkirk
" Thyra, Dunning, Ralli Brothers, for Hamburg
" Lorenzo, Rogers, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull
" Bahaduri, Keyzar, Nur Mahomed Lalun, for Bombay
" City of Edinburgh, Frame, E Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool
" Ataka, Bement, Ralli Brothers, (not known)

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Rangoon, Aug 18.
	Linlithgow s	Haig	Borrow in Furness, 19.
	Clan Macgregor s	Darley	Glasgow, July 6.
	Pekin s	Langborne	London, July 20.
22	Tropea s	Barber	Singapore, Aug 14.
	Argus s	Johnston	Moulmein, July 18.
	Hesperia s	Brideaux	Liverpool, July 21.
	Osburgha scr	Cook	Mauritius, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.—Steamers Scindia, Clan Grant and Congella.
August 22.—Steamers Gulf of Florida, Purnea, Peshawur and Capella.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LONDON.

Madeline s—83 cwts gum, Keeka Khooshall; 104 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 91 cwts dry ginger, Vagjee Kanjee; 18 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins, H M Aba; 14 bales hides, H Jamall.

Carthage s—6 bales skins, H M Aba; 106 cwts coir yarn, John L Kersten; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Craft Mody and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Madeline s—1,501½ cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Brinkburn s—764 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—2 cases cambay stone, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 33 cwts kismiss, 26 cwts senna leaves, 131 cwts olibanum, and 60 cwts bysabole, Quan Lun Eaoo; 7½ chests opium, H A Esmall and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—11 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Baria s—100 bales cotton, S Ragunath Prasad.

Bancoora s—125 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 389 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Dismissal under Rule 64.

341-94—Framjee and M—Eduljee Dinshaw vs Merwanjee Sorabjee and others.

355-91—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaki vs Rattanbai alias Tataimai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

307-91—Brown and M—Hurgowan Gopal and another vs Govancorebai.

317-94—J C Cama Kavasjee Rustomjee Batliboi and others vs Ardesir Rustomjee Batliboi.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Moolji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britania arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived this afternoon.

AUG. 26.

Mail-steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

Mail-steamer Ravenna from Bombay arrived.

Mail-steamer Peshawar from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 13-16
Bar Silver	29½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	8,000	"
" " " Surats	nil,	
" Stock of Cotton	1,063,000	"
" Surats	30,000	"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.

Stuart, Lt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below :—
(1) St. Mary's College.—At 7-30 a.m., to-day (Monday) 27th and Wednesday and Friday 29th and 31st.—Physical drill.
(2) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 28th and Thursday 30th.—Squad drill.
(3) Town Hall.—At 9 p.m., on Wednesday 29th.—Guard mounting.
(4) Head-Quarters.—At 5-45 p.m., on Thursday 30th.—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(5) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines.—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 31st—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits today Monday 27th and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 29th, 30th and 31st instant at 7 a.m.
2. There will be practice at Tent-pegging, &c., on the Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday the 28th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Medical Officers requiring passage for their families should apply to the General Officer Commanding the district in which they are serving, who will arrange with the Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the troopship to which they will be detailed :—

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col W S M Price, in exchange with Surgn-Lieut-Col M D O'Connel.

Bgde-Surgns-Lieut-Cols D C Grose and J Williamson, M B, in exchange with Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J Riddick.

Surgn-Lieut-Col J A Clery, M B, in exchange with Surgn-Lieut-Col R W Mapleton.

Surgn-Lieu.-Col J McNamara, M D, in exchange with Surgn-Lieut-Col G Corry.

Surgs-Majors G H LeMottee, M D, M R Ryan, M D, I Boulger, E A Roche, G A Hughes, M B, W Hefferman, J R Dodd, M B, in exchange with A W Carleton, F T Wilkinson, and F J Jencken, M B; Surgs-Capts—H S McGill, J R Mallins, in exchange with Surgn-Capt R C Johnstob; Surgs-Capts—A P H Griffiths, A R Aldridge, M B, C J MacDonald, M D, H W Austin, R W Wright, J Keatly, G Scott, M B, C R Elliott, M D, J C Weir, M B, and E M Hassard.

Indian Nursing Service—Nursing Sister E R Green is granted special leave to England from the 10th August to the 15th Dec.

The undermentioned passed the examination in the Parvatia language (colloquial) at Dehra Dun on the 28th July :—Lieutenant O K Tancock, R A.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieuts W M Ogg, R A; and R G Jeff 1st Battalion, Kings Royal Rifle Corps.

Senior Assist Surgn and Hony Surgn-Lieut E H Swainson, is granted twelve months leave in India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment.

1st Battn 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut W M Brown, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Beynon, seconded for appointment on special duty in Gilgit.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed is qualified for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major H Pagot, 7th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (e), Appendix VII, Queens Regulations :—Lieut F C Owen, R A, Qualified for the rank of Captain; and Lieut G G Woods, R A.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieuts R L Haymes, T M Luke and F W H Walsh R A.

The Commander-in-Chief in India in pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff :—Surgn-Major J R Dodd and Surgn-Major A W Carleton.

The leave granted to Capt the Hon'ble H W Addington, 6th Field Battery, R A.

The leave out of India on private affairs granted to Lieut A B Ennis, 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt is extended by three months.

The leave out of India on private affairs granted to Lieut H J Thakeray 2nd Battalion Highland L I, is extended by three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut C L Peacocke, No 11 Company, Southern Division, for six months on urgent private affairs.

Lieut C B Levita, "H" Battery, R H A, for nine months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Border Regt—Lieut J T I Bosanquet, for one year on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Essex Regt—Lieut G M H Sterling for six months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr J Lang, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is transferred to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

Mr W H Grimley, Commr, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed leave for thirty-nine days.

Lieut-Col A E Gordon, Depy Commr, Lohardaga, is appointed to act as Commr, Chota Nagur Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W H Grimley.

Mr C F Manson, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Lohardaga, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieut-Col A E Gordon.

Mr J Whitmore Dist and Sess Judge, Birbhum, is allowed leave for thirty-five days.

Capt J W Currie, Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Govr of Bengal is allowed privilege leave.

Lieut A C Elliott, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed to act as Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Capt J W Currie or until further orders.

Mr H W Boileau, Dist Supdt of Police, Saran, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-three days.

Mr C B Drake-Brockman, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Saran, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Dist Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H W Boileau or until further orders.

Mr H S Schurr, Dist Supdt of Police Lohardaga, is allowed leave for twelve days.

Mr A S Judge, Dist Supdt of Police, Patna, is allowed leave for three weeks.

Mr W Leonard, Supdt of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr F L Halliday, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Hughli, is appointed to act as Supdt of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Leonard.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 14TH TO 20TH AUGTHUST 1894.

EXPORTS.

Karagola s (Bombay)—68 cwts cotton unpressed, 72 cwts wool unpressed, 5,755 cwts rapeseed, 830 cwts wheat, 29 cwts rice, 15 cwts mutter, and 184 corgis skins.

Kilwa s (Bombay)—393 cwts cotton unpressed, 177 cwts wool unpressed, 854 cwts rapeseed, &c., 167 cwts rice, 354 corges skins, and 3,409 lbs tea, (for transhipment to London).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—2,396 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,468 wheat, 313 cwts rice (for transhipment to Mauritius), 589 cwts rice, and 335 corges skins.

Kola s (Bombay) 125 cwts wool unpressed, 804 cwts rapeseed &c, 1,976 cwts wheat, 1932 cwts rice, and 211 corges skins.

Mecca s (Bombay)—129 cwts wool unpressed, 301 cwts rice (for transhipment to Colombo) and 805 corges skins.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—910 cwts cotton unpressed, and 7 cwts rice.

Dumra s (Bombay)—100 bales cotton (for transhipment to Naple), 307 cwts cotton unpressed, 75 cwts wool unpressed, 546 cwts rapeseed &c, and 300 corges skins.

Indralema s (Hull)—90,902 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts coins.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—360 cwts cotton unpressed, 21 cwts wool unpressed and 347 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—340 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 1,200 pieces white goods (foreign), and 424 pieces prints (foreign.)

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,920 pieces grey goods, 3,227 pieces white goods (foreign), 4810 pieces prints (foreign), 4,000 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (foreign), and 21 tons coals.

City of Bombay s (Bombay)—1,269 pieces white goods (foreign) and 3,578 pieces prints (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—1,490 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,585 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,161 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,271 pieces prints (foreign), 7 pieces prints (Indian), 4,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 9 cwts copper and 112 tons coals.

Leander s (London)—206 cwts steel and 100 cwts copper.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—4,077 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,386 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,940 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,611 pieces prints (foreign), 16,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 5,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 75 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Stolzenfels s (Antwerp and Hamburg via Bombay)—180 pieces prints (foreign).

Kilwa s (Bombay)—8 pieces grey goods (foreign), 710 pieces white goods (foreign), and 75 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,460 pieces grey goods (foreign), 32,709 pieces grey goods (Indian), 12,369 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,717 pieces prints (foreign), 80 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 34,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 25 cwts copper, and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—20,623 pieces grey goods (foreign), 49,144 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,876 pieces prints (foreign), and 8,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 18th August, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	25,759	31,457	...	5,698	679	...
Goods	53,936	23,013	30,893	...	1,59,924	..
Other earnings	2,706	3,279	...	573	...	4,858
Total for week	82,401	57,779	24,622	...	...	...
Aggregate	6,11,290	4,55,475	..	...	1,55,745	...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S "NEW SONG," "MASSA'S BIRFDAY BALL," a Darkie Serenade, with illustrated title page by Author, now Ready.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

REQUIRED, by London Firm, Smart MAN. Experienced in Semi-Wholesale Provision Trade, and able to Finance Stock in Bombay. "D. C. B.," care of this Office.

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20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN EYE on ENGLISH LIFE. Second Edition. Rs. 3 per Copy. To be had at the "EAGLE PRESS," Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, a thoroughly Competent SPINNING MASTER. Apply, with Certificates, to the SECRETARY.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

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Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
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AND

HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

An advance of ¼ per cent. take place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 102¼; and French Rentes in Paris were higher to the same extent, at 103¼; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 110. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. higher, at £58 13-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 29¾d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was still quoted at 65 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 1 3-8d. The shipments of Specie to India for the week are £130,000 in Silver to Bombay, bringing the total for the present month to close upon half a million sterling shipped to this port.

To-day, extra allotments of 9¼ lakhs of India Council Bills on Bombay have been made at 1s. 1 7-8d. and 1s. 1 29-32d.—the higher rate showing an advance of 3-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price for Bills, and of 1-32d. on that obtained for the small amount of extra Bills placed on the same day. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 3-8d., say to 30 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal is 5-8 cent dearer, at 65 5-8 cents per oz.; with Exchange in London unaltered. 4 per cent. Rupee Securities are 15-16 per cent. higher, at £59¾; but other Stock Exchange quotations are unchanged. Paris Exchange on London is a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 3 13-16d. per lb.; but arrival rates were irregular, the extreme quotations being 3 49-54d. both for August and December-January deliveries. In East Indian Cotton "Good" Tinnevellys were 1-16d. per lb. lower. Cotton at Havre was half-a-pence lower both for "Good" Oomra and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 36¼ and fcs. 43¼, respectively.

Spot prices are all unchanged to-day in Liverpool; but American Arrivals are partially 1-64d. higher. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 7,000 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 55,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales. The week's Imports were 5,000 bales smaller, at 8,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,063,000 bales, had decreased during the week by 49,000 bales, and was yesterday 120,000 bales less than at the same time last year, and 303,000 bales smaller than in 1892. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. during the week, yesterday's quotations having been 7-16d. lower than the rate ruling at the same time last year, and 1/8d. below the price in 1892.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 3 points higher, at 6·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 3,000 bales; and the figures to date show an increase in Receipts this year o 853,000 bales compared with last year's; but a decrease of 1,201,000 bales as against those for the year before.

To-day, spot and arrival prices of Cotton in New York are unchanged, the day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 2,000 bales, compared with 3,000 bales last year; and 1,800 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following Comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	15,000	13,000	11,700
„ exports to U. Kingdom	11,000	15,000	7,700
„ „ Continent	16,000	6,000	3,700
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,884,000	5,931,000	7,085,100
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,867,000	2,281,000	3,305,400
„ „ to Continent do.	2,327,000	2,030,000	2,516,900
„ Stock in the Ports	170,000	256,000	404,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,330,210	2,681,470
„ „ Surats		187,810	263,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,063,000	1,182,820	1,365,520
„ London	(not recd.)	9,000	8,000
American Afloats	20,000	20,000	15,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total ...	......	1,221,820	1,403,520
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-16d.	4¼d.	3 15-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3d.	3 11-16d.	3⅜d.
Difference	13-16d.	9-16d.	9-16d.

Nothing has been done for export in our local Cotton Market to-day; and the Mills have bought only 850 bales, consisting of 450 Barsee, at Rs. 181-5; and 50 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 170; Bijapur, at Rs. 163; and Bhagalcote, at Rs. 158 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

Wheat has been quiet in tone, with only a small business doing by shippers; quotations closing for the week as follows:

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	14	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	9	6	„
Red Delhi	„	3	5	6	„
Hard Yellow	„	3	8	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0	„
Hard Red	„	3	6	0	„

Seeds have also been taken to a small extent for export in a quiet market, and upon the basis of former rates, say:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-11-0 to 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„	6-8-0	„
do. do. Cawnpore.	„	6-2-0 to 6-4-0	„
do. Red do.	„	5-14-0 to 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	584	bales.
Wheat	1,254	cwt.
Linseed	2,569	„
Rapeseed	5,696	„
Groundnuts	650	„
Castorseed	602	„

Freights are quiet, but not quotably lower. Business has been done for September shipment to Antwerp, at 16s. and for August-September shipment, to Havre, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

Exchange opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11 16d. for three months' sight Credits; but we heard of nothing doing until 1s. 1 5/8d. and 1s. 1¾d., respectively, were reached. A fair amount of Gold then came out, being sold at the equivalent of 1s. 1⅝d. for Bank Demand; and in forwnrd Telegraphic we heard of this medium of remittance offering for October tranfer, but with very little enquiry, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic....	1s. 1 21-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 11-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 1 25-32 to 13-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·45 to 1·45¼d.	„

Government Paper opened at 104 5-16 for Fours for cash and 104 3-16 for the coming settlement; and rates advanced, in a firm market, to 104¾ and 104 5/8, respectively, at which they left off. The price of 3½ per Cents advanced to 104.

Shares have been quiet, and generally steady, the only changes in our list to-day being an advance of Rs. 10 each in Central India, and Imperial; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Swadeshi Mill Scrip; an advance of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning; and of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,267½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Madagascar and Reunion (mail closes at Zanzibar at noon n Thursday, the 30th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—August 3, at 21, Albion-street, wife of H A Anderson, BCS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURBURY—MOORE-LANE—August 4, at Parish Church, Malew, Isle of Man, James Harold Burbury, 1st Royal Sussex Regt, to Amy Gertrude, second daughter of the late Col Moore-lane, MSC, late Postmaster-General, Punjab.

GORDON—DAVISON—August 8, at St Andrew's, Ashley-place, SW, Gen Sir Thomas E Gordon, KCIE, CB, CSI, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Joseph Davison, Esq, of Greencroft Co, Durham.

KIRKMAN—WHYTE—August 7, at Holy Trinity, Malvern, John Parke Kirkman to Eva Anchoretta, eldest daughter of the late Capt Henry Whyte, 14th Madras Native Infantry.

KLASEN—HOCKIN—August 4, at St George's, Bickley, Kent, Terence Herbert Klasen, eldest son of the late A J Klasen, CE, of Denmark and Japan, to Nannie, only child of the late Harry Hockin, Captain P and O Company's Service.

PINNEY—ADDERLEY—August 2, at St Nicholas, Peopleton, Worcestershire, John Charles Digby Pinney, Central India Horse, fourth son of the Rev John Charles Pinney, Vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, to Sybil Maud, eldest daughter of Hon Charles Leigh Adderley, of Wolverton Hall, Worcestershire, and granddaughter of Lord Norton.

SPINK—PONSFORD—July 7, London, Thomas W Spink, son of the late William Spink, of Calcutta and London, to Annie Laura Ponsford, daughter of the late James Bazley Ponsford.

DEATHS.

CHAMIER—August 5, at 46, Nevern-square, SW, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Henry Chamier, formerly Chief Secretary and Member of Council at Madras, and daughter of the late General Sir Jasper Nicolls, KCB, aged 82.

CHURCHILL—August 6, John Fleming Churchill, MICE, late Ceylon CS, aged 64.

STEVENS—June 27, at Gloucester, Col Steven William Ogilvie Stevens, formerly of 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, eldest son of late Col Stevens James Stevens, CB, Bombay Army, and of Georgina Anne Stevens.

VAUGHAN—August 2, at St Albans, while on a visit, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Col Henry Vaughan, 17th Bombay Native Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—August 17, at the Wellington Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of F J Barber, of a son.

BOSE—August 17, at the Hermitage, Saidpur, the wife of C C Bose, MB, Edin, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—August 23, at 14, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Owen B Griffiths, of a daughter.

LANCASTER—August 22, at Peach Cottage, the wife of Surgn-Lieut-Col John Lancaster, IMS, Civil Surgn, Cooner, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—August 13, at Shamrock Cottage, Saharanpore, Mrs A J O'Brien, of a son.

OSMOND—August 22, at Ye Palmerie, Calcutta, No 23, Ballygunge, Circular Road, the of Walter W Osmond, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McGOWAN—PEAKE—August 20, at the Holy Innocents, Murree, by the Rev G C Peake, uncle, of the bride, Edgar Stanley McGowan, Manager, Murree Brewery, Quetta, to Leila, the eldest daughter of W R Peake.

DEATHS.

BOYD—August 14, at Dalhousie, Aileen Norah, the beloved child of Henry Augustine, and Mary Boyd, aged 14½ months.

GEIDT—August 19, at Darjeeling, Agnes Ellen, wife of Bernard George Geidt, aged 29 years.

HARRISON—August 22, at Barrackpur, Lizzie, the beloved wife of Frank Harrison, aged 25.

WINTLE—August 18, at Dehra Doon, Charles Edward Cullen (Cherub), aged 10, the darling son of Alice Wintle, and the late Charles M Wintle, of the Bengal Police.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894.

Johnson once said that "when any calamity is suffered, the first thing to be remembered is, how much has been escaped." The best application of this principle to the currency troubles of India is to look at what is transpiring in the silver-using countries Further East. The nearest and most apposite example is that of the Straits Settlements, which less than three decades ago were transferred from the Government of India, and were created a Crown Colony. After attaining this position of comparative independence, the islands were at first very prosperous, but the divergence between the value of gold and silver has told even more disastrously upon the Straits than upon India. At least, that is the impression derived from reading the description of affairs as given by an observer so competent to form a correct estimate as Mr. Isemonger, the Colonial Treasurer. The great industry of the country, tin-making, is almost monopolised by the Chinese. Many of the tin mines are in the Native States, which under British Protection have become extensive fields for enterprise, both Chinese and European. The tin industry has been the making of these States, and has enabled the Government to open up the country with roads and railways. The industry, however, is not an unfailing one, and cannot last for ever. As the surface mines are exhausted after ten or twenty years, large areas of country are left with their capacity for cultivation destroyed, so that the miner can often be traced "in long tracts of desolation." The hopes that lode tin would be discovered have not, except here and there, been realized, and in some districts uneasiness is already felt at the diminished supply of the metal. A more permanent source of prosperity is coffee-planting, which bids fair to be a great and permanent industry. Sugar, tapioca, pepper, and gambier are also cultivated largely. The planters are favoured by the ready supply of labour, an even climate, in which drought and famine are unknown, and great natural wealth. The one thing needful to complete their happiness is that all important element in financial prosperity, a stable currency. The Mexican dollar and the Japanese yen, of corresponding value, are the principal coins in circulation. Until the Indian mints were closed, the Straits and this Empire were on equal terms with regard to silver, and a large trade was carried on between them. As we know the closing of the mints caused an altered value between the rupee and the dollar, to the disadvantage of the latter. Trade was at once dislocated, as the Straits merchants had to meet debts with this country at a serious loss, while the increased cost of rice and all articles of Indian produce was severely felt by the large immigrant Indian population.

The position of affairs was so serious, that towards the close of last year Lord Ripon directed that an enquiry should be held. The value of the dollar had then fallen to 2s. 5d. or a shilling less than in 1890. Although the majority report recommended the introduction of a coin on a gold basis, several of the Commissioners presented separate reports, which were almost as conflicting as the expressions of opinion given in evidence. This divergence is to be attributed to the fact that while the importers of European goods find the fall in exchange very injurious, other traders—notably the Chinese—find the low silver is advantageous to them, and therefore deprecate any interference with the currency. In fact the evidence as to trade varied, and the wishes of the mercantile community were governed individually by the preponderance of each witness's trade, either in gold or silver countries. Merchants whose chief business is in local produce were ready to waive loss on their imports from Europe for the extra profit made on imported goods, and they urged that injury might be done by the introduction of a coin calculated to hamper the interchange of produce with Siam, Borneo, and other silver-using countries, to which Singapore by its position forms a sort of central market. On the other hand, European traders contended that commerce was strained by the present currency to the last point of tension, and that the introduction of some coinage calculated on a gold basis was of urgent necessity. One leading merchant told the Commission: "The present condition of things is causing a shrinkage of trade, and we are selling less than we ever did; many lines of goods which we have been in the habit of selling freely are now a dead stock upon our hands. In 1890 when exchange was at an average rate of 3s. 5d., we were very prosperous." The witness went on to describe the difficulties of his European assistants. The picture so accurately describes the position of many a man in India, to whom as the employe of a private firm the blessings of exchange compensation allowance are unknown, that it may well be reproduced: "We have twenty European assistants in our employ, and there is great dissatisfaction amongst them. They came out to the East expecting to save a little money. Most of them have to assist people at home, and they now find that they are in a worse position than they were in England. They want their pay to be raised, but our trade is shrinking, we are making less than we have ever done, and it is a very bad time to gratify their wishes; indeed, it is a question whether we may not have to reduce our staff." The evidence regarding the planting and tin-mining industries showed pretty conclusively, that here again the question is governed by the opposing influences of gold and silver capital. The silver capitalist, as represented by the Chinese landowner, stands in a position of security and advantage, and may be considered as at the extreme point of profit. The dollar in China is worth the weight of silver it contains, and its purchasing power is said to be as great as it was twenty years ago. It can, therefore, be readily seen that the Chinaman who requires few European luxuries, and imports clothing material, condiments, and delicacies from his native land, is likely to gain rather than lose by the low rate of exchange between the Straits and gold-using countries. All his purchases are made with silver, and as, when rates of exchange are low, he receives more of this metal for the goods he exports, he naturally does not evince any very earnest desire for currency reform. On the other hand the English planter has to reckon his returns, not by the mere number of dollars he may get, but by the gold value of these dollars and what it represents as interest on his gold investment, namely, not much more than half what it was a few years ago.

Writing for English readers, Mr. Isemonger draws from these facts a moral which should not be without effect in commercial circles at home. He shows that Great Britain suffers as well as her Eastern dependencies from the depreciation of silver. It is true that, with a few notable exceptions, most of the leading papers at home trouble themselves so little on the subject, that on those rare occasions when they do discuss currency questions, it is only to say that the low price of silver cannot injure Great Britain with her gold standard. Indeed, a financial paper only recently wrote: "In England we are so favourably situated, that it requires some effort of imagination to conjure up the vision of a country, the value of whose coinage is, as far as the purchase of foreign goods is concerned, constantly declining. To the bulk of the English people, therefore, protected as they are from the vagaries of silver by a gold standard, and by the high credit of the country, such questions are of purely academic interest." After reading these words it is not surprising that Mr. Balfour should have recently charged home journalists in general with ignorance of economic science. Very little reflection is requisite to see that when production, industries, and trade are disorganised in silver-using countries, the prosperity of gold-using nations is impaired. No monometallist can deny that the unexampled depression which has recently affected British trade has taken place side by side with the decline of silver. The displacement of one factor in the great combination of international trade affects the position of all the rest. While we are unable to go so far as to agree with Mr. Isemonger that "the compassion expressed for the silver country might, perhaps, more appropriately be bestowed upon the gold one," we can endorse his testimony that great injury is done to the British export trade by the low price of silver. On the principle of buying in the cheapest market no one in the East will purchase any article from gold-using countries that can be obtained from those in which the white metal is used. An example of this is supplied in a table prepared by the Straits Chamber of Commerce for the Currency Committee, which show that imports from the United Kingdom fell from £3,415,777 in 1890 to £2,324,746 in 1892. If such a rate of decrease were to continue, the export trade from England to the Straits Settlements would be entirely wiped out long before the end of the present decade. Mr. Isemonger admits the hopelessness of special currency legislation for a single colony, but regards this fact as supplying in itself a powerful argument for the "readjustment of currency on a larger and more comprehensive scale, one that will embrace the needs of India and British Colonies, and which by removing obstacles to commerce may restore the flow of British trade and enterprise, and revive the impaired prosperity of the United Kingdom." England may do much in this direction, but she cannot do all and a final settlement rests with those European nations which have "created perhaps the greatest financial obstacle that has ever existed, in rejecting the medium of currency common to the greater part of the world."

A few days before the English mail left a Royal proclamation was issued in a *Gazette* Extraordinary, calling upon all British subjects to observe a strict neutrality in the war now prevailing between China and Japan. The Foreign Enlistment Act, which deals also with illegal shipbuilding and illegal expeditions, is cited for the information of all parties interested, and the proclamation concludes with a warning against any acts in derogation of the duty of subjects of a neutral sovereign or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking or endeavouring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said States, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations for the use or service of either of the belligerents. All persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, they are warned, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf. And notice is given to all British subjects and persons entitled to protection who may misconduct themselves in the premisses will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection against such capture or such penalties, but will, on the contrary, incur high displeasure. Lord Kimberley, as Foreign Secretary, has also addressed to the Admiralty and other Departments of the Government a communication in the Queen's name, calling upon them to put in force certain rules, which prohibit the belligerents making use of any British port or roadstead at home or abroad, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the Crown, as a place of resort for warlike purposes or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment.

The Naval Manœuvres, the detailed accounts of which were read by nobody but the experts were brought to a somewhat sudden termination, and the vessels of the hostile fleets ordered to their respective stations. One engagement only between the fleets of Admiral Seymour and Admirals Dale and Fitzroy was fought, outside Belfast. It was at first considered indecisive, but the umpires decided in favour of the Blue (Admiral Seymour's) fleet, and this is held to have settled the point which was the object of the Manœuvres. The premature close of hostilities has occasioned some surprise, and the Naval critics are vigorously discussing the questions, what object has been gained by the Manœuvres, and what lesson do they teach? They are held by some to have demonstrated only what was already obvious—that two fleets working from bases wide apart could not prevent a concentration of two other fleets that had to traverse a shorter distance, except by greater force and superior speed all round. There has been about the usual proportion of mishaps, including breakdowns of machinery during the evolutions, and one of the fastest of the new torpedo-boat destroyers failed in its first open-sea trial. The difficulty and danger of handling the very complex structures that our war-ships have become have been once more made almost painfully apparent.

Some changes have been made in the arrangements of the P. and O. Company for the forthcoming trooping season. The Jubilee ship Victoria has been substituted for the Rome. It will doubtless be of considerable interest to a great many persons in India, who have travelled in the Sutlej so long, commanded by Captain W. D. Worcester, to learn that he has been promoted to the command of the Victoria, which leaves Southampton on the 13th September with the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoons. Captain Worcester on paying off his ship, assembled the officers and crew in the saloon, and informed them of his departure. The scene, we hear, was both cordial and affecting, testifying to Captain Worcester's popularity among his subordinates. He has been connected with the Sutlej ten years, a considerable proportion of the officers and men having been with him for the whole of the time. The crew of the Victoria and possibly the crews of the other trooping ships will consist entirely of Europeans with the exception of the stokers who will be recruited from amongst the familiar Seedees.

His Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; Captain Gabb and Captain Poore, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus, for Poona, by the 11 o'clock train, on Saturday night. The departure of his Excellency was private. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, and Captain Swann, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were on the platform to see the Governor off. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired, this morning, from the saluting battery, to announce his Excellency's departure.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 4th August, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 471,789 maunds and Rs. 90,177 in the earnings.

The following were among recently proved wills:—The Rev. Edward Hoare, £26,993; Rt. Hon. and Rev. Orlando Watkin Weld, Lord Forester, £72 (gross, £15,815); Mr. Thomas Turton Woolley, £91,689 gross (net, *nil*); Mr. William Calder Marshall, £48,498; Mr. Thomas Billis Beach (Major le Caron), £523 gross (net, *nil*); Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., £1,018,375; Mr. John Clarke, of Paisley, £545,419; Mr. Thomas Lane Coward, £4,629; and the Duke of Sutherland, £1,275,088.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima, who rode from Berlin to Vladivostock, has sent his account of that famous ride to his Government. It is not, however, to be published. He now intends, says the *Daily News*, to undertake a still longer ride through Persia and Afghanistan.

Pointing to his dogs, which always accompany him, Prince Bismarck said, the other day, sadly, "You see all that surrounds me is getting old, my dogs, my horses, and, sad to say also, my dear, good wife."

Dr. Herz was, on August 3, sentenced by the Paris Correctional Tribunal "in contumaciam" to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 fr., for levying blackmail from the late Baron Reinach in connection with the Panama Canal Scandal.

A compromise on the United States Tariff Bill has been arrived at. The duty of forty per cent. ad valorem on raw sugar is to be retained; iron ore is to be duty free, and coal subjected to a sliding scale for the next five years, after which it will enter free.

The Danish Cabinet has resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed. The crisis was caused by the resignation of the Prime Minister, M. Estrup, who has, for some time, been desirous of retiring from public life, and to whom the King has addressed a letter thanking him very warmly for his services.

A curious source of wealth is reported by the French Consul at Mongtze, in Upper Tonkin. It lies in wood mines. The wood originally was a pine forest, which the earth swallowed in some cataclysm. Some of the trees are a yard in diameter. The wood is imperishable, and the Chinese gladly buy it for coffins.

The attempt of the Chilian Government to obtain from the London and River Plate Bank the value of the silver bullion deposited with them in 1891 by President Balmaceda failed in the Court of Appeal, on August 7. The Master of the Rolls and two Lords Justices were substantially of the same opinion as Mr. Justice Kennedy—namely, that at the time the bullion was deposited Balmaceda represented the de facto Government of the Republic. The appeal of the Republic was, therefore, dismissed, and the judgment in favour of the bank was affirmed.

In America some of the leading newspapers are setting their faces against the promiscuous use—or, rather, abuse—of the title "General." If an American has served a term as Postmaster-General or even Consul-General, Transatlantic custom entitles him to style himself General Jones or General Brown for the rest of his natural life. Thus, for instance, the present Vice-President of the United States is universally called "General" Stevenson, although he never commanded even a company of volunteers. The explanation of the title is, that under Mr. Cleveland's former administration he filled the office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General! In the same way, Mr. Patrick A. Collins, U.S. Consul-General to London, is invariably written down "General" Collins by his compatriots. A writer in the "Westminster" once knew a stalwart negro, who, from having for years filled the post of general messenger to the Pennsylvania Senate, was actually mentioned in a State report as "General C. A. Taylor."

After the Spiritualists, it is the turn of the Theosophists to be made fun of by that clever deceiver, Mr. Maskelyne, at the Egyptian Hall. This is done in a little sketch, entitled "Modern Witchery," with its "Miracle of L'hasa" and the "Astral Appearance of Koot-Hoomi." Koot-Hoomi's appearance, says the *Daily News*, is designed chiefly with a view to making him reveal the real aim and propose of Theosophy according to Mr. Maskelyne, whose opinion is that it is intended to unite all races and creeds in India so that they may present an unbroken front to the common enemy, England.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor.

It states that British relations with Foreign Powers are friendly, and that peace is undisturbed throughout the Empire.

It regrets that a variety of African questions between Great Britain and France are still unsettled, but friendly negotiations are being conducted for arranging these difficulties.

Siam where the interests of British trade are so preponderating, is engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and the Speech trusts that the final settlement of the questions arising over the Franco-Siamese Treaty will not be much longer delayed. Meanwhile, Commissioners have been appointed to delimitate the neutral region in the vicinity of the Mekong.

It regrets the war in the East, which British Ministers tried to prevent in concert with those of Russia and the other European Powers.

It announces the conclusion of a treaty with Japan for regulating the commercial relations between the two countries.

In conclusion, the Speech enumerates the various measures passed during the session, the Finance Bill being particularly noticed.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, in reply to a question, said it was believed that there would be no necessity to increase the strength of the British Squadron in Corean waters.

THE FIGHTING IN COREA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.

Further particulars have been received of the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese on 17th and 18th instant, and the defeat of the latter at Pinyang.

It is now stated that six thousand Japanese troops had just landed up the Tatung River, and were marching inland, when they were assailed by the Chinese cavalry, who charged right through the division, cutting it into two portions.

Meanwhile, the Chinese artillery, posted in a favourable position on a neighbouring eminence kept up a hot fire, creating great havoc amongst the Japanese troops, who eventually fled until they gained the protection of the guns of their ships.

The Japanese are reported to have lost over hirteen hundred men.

The Chinese army has been further reinforced, and ow numbers thirty-four thousand troops of all rms.

The Japanese hold the pass to the southward of hunghwa.

The Generals of the Chinese army have decided to ommence an attack on the position about the wenty-second.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 26.

The Chinese authorities have increased the lekin es on yarn by five per cent. It is probable that e lekin duty on silk will also be raised four dollars r bale.

HE OUTRAGE BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

DEATH OF MR. WYLIE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The news is confirmed of the death of Mr. Wylie, Scotch Missionary, from injuries received at the nds of Chinese soldiers at Newchwang.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY HEADS THE LIST.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by an innings and een runs, and thus gains first place in the results county cricket matches played this season.

IMPERIAL PROGRAMME OF THE COLONIAL TROOP SERVICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

he following is the Imperial programme of the onial troop services, for 1894-95, which will be ied out by the following round voyages :—Her jesty's troopship Tamar leaving England on the 4th y, 1894, drafts from home to Cape Natal and Mauus No. 24 Company Southern Division and four panies of the Royal Highlanders ; from the Cape Iauritius No. 25 Company Southern Division and companies of the Royal Highlanders ; from uritius to the Cape 2nd Battalion of the West ling Regiment ; from the Cape to Natal, headrters and seven companies of the 2nd Battalions he York and Lancaster Regiments ; from Natal Cape Town, No. 1 Company ; from Natal St. Helena (to relieve A Company), 2nd talion of the West Riding Regiment, reservists, e-expired men, and details from Mauritius, tal, and the Cape to home. The transport ving England early in October drafts to Gibral- Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong, Company of the Royal Engineers ; from lta to Egypt, No. 12 and No. 35 Companies, thern Division ; from Malta to Hongkong, . 8 and No. 30 Companies Southern Division; from ngkong to Malta, detachment of the 1st Battalion opshire Regiment, reservists, etc., to England. e transport steamer leaving England in Novem- , 1894, drafts to the West Indies details ; to rmuda and Halifax, 2nd Battalion West India giment ; from the West Indies to the West st of Africa, 1st Battalion West India Regi- nt ; from the West Coast of Africa to the West lies, No. 1 Company Western Division ; from rmuda to Halifax, No. 23 Company Western Division ; from Halifax to St. Lucia, reservists, c., from the West Indies and Bermuda to ngland. The transport on leaving England in nuary, 1895, drafts the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire giment ; from England to Malta, a wing of the d Battalion of the Connaught Rangers ; from lta to Egypt, three companies of the 2nd ttalion of the Connaught Rangers ; from Cyprus Egypt, the 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire iment ; from Egypt to India, the 2nd Battalion of Northumberland Fusiliers ; from India to Sinre, the 2nd Battalion of the Lincolnshire ment ; from Singapore to Portsmouth, B and 25 Companies of the Southern Division ; from to Ceylon and Singapore, No. 16 and No. 26 anies Southern Division ; from Ceylon and ore to Malta (probably). The transport England on the 1st March, 1895, drafts Mediterranean and Egypt, No. 16 Company n Division ; to Egypt, No. 10 Company n Division; and from Egypt to home, reservists, England.

INDIAN MARINE TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following is the Indian Marine troopship programme for the ensuing season as finally settled :—Her Majesty's troopship Warren Hastings leaves Bombay on the 5th October, arrives at Calcutta on the 16th idem, leaves Calcutta on the 19th with the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, arrives at Rangoon on the 23rd, leaves Rangoon on the 27th with head-quarters and seven companies of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, one company of the Worcestershire, arrives at Port Blair on the 29th, dropping the company of the Worcestershire Regiment and picking up a company of the West Yorkshires, leaves on the 30th, and arrives at Bombay on the 6th November, leaves Bombay on the 10th November with No. 18 Company Western Division and details, arrives at Rangoon on the 19th, leaving on the 22nd with details, arrives at Calcutta on the 26th, leaves Calcutta on the 30th with the 1st Rifle Brigade, arrives at Hongkong on the 17th December, leaves Hongkong on the 22nd December with the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, arrives at Calcutta on the 8th January, leaves Calcutta on the 14th January with No. 6 Mountain Battery and No. 11 Company Southern Division, arrives at Rangoon on the 18th, leaves Rangoon on the 24th with No. 7 Mountain Battery and No. 18 Company Southern Division, and arrives at Calcutta on the 28th. H. M.'s troopship Clive leaves Bombay on the 12th September, arrives at Negapatam on the 19th, leaves Negapatam on the 20th with the 1st Madras Pioneers, arrives at Rangoon on the 25th, leaves Rangoon on the 30th September with No. 4 Company Eastern Division and details, arrives at Madras on the 4th October, leaves Madras on the 5th with No. 9 Company Southern Division and details, reaches Calicut on the 11th, leaves Calicut on the 12th, and arrives at Bombay on the 14th, leaves Bombay on the 19th with details, reaches Calicut on the 21st, leaves Calicut on the 21st, arrives at Rangoon on the 28th, leaves Rangoon on the 1st November with No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners and the 21st Madras Pioneers, arrives at Madras on the 6th, leaves Madras on the 9th with head-quarters, and a wing of the 16th Madras Infantry, arrives at Rangoon on the 14th, leaves Rangoon on the 21st with the 25th Madras Infantry, arrives at Gopalpur on the 24th, leaves Gopalpur on the 25th with a wing of the 25th Madras Infantry, arrives at False Point on the 26th, leaves False Point on the 30th with a wing of the 19th Madras Infantry, arrives at Gopalpur on the 1st December, leaves Gopalpur on the 3rd December with the 19th Madras Infantry, arrives at Coconada on the 4th, leaves Coconada on the 5th empty, arrives at Madras on the 7th, leaves Madras on the 8th with a wing of the 16th Madras Infantry, arrives at Rangoon on the 13th, leaves Rangoon on the 17th with three companies of Native Infantry, arrives at Port Blair on the 19th, leaves Port Blair on the 20th with three companies of the 26th Madras Infantry, arrives at Rangoon on the 22nd, leaves Rangoon on the 15th January with details, arrives at Calicut on the 22nd, leaves Calicut on the 23rd with one company of the Dorsetshires and details, arrives at Cannanore on the 23rd, leaves Cannanore on the 24th with details, arrives at Bombay on the 26th, leaves Bombay on the 31st with details, arrives at Cannanore on the 2nd February, leaves Cannanore on the 3rd with one company of the Dorsetshire Regiment and details, arrives at Calicut on the 4th, leaves Calicut on the 5th with details, and arrives at Rangoon on the 11th. H. M.'s troopship Canning leaves Bombay on the 22nd September empty, arrives at Karachi on the 25th, leaves Karachi on the 28th with details, arrives at Bombay on the 1st October, leaves Bombay on the 3rd October with details, arrives at Karachi on the 6th, leaves Karachi on the 9th empty, arrives at Bombay on the 12th, leaves Bombay on the 1st November with No. 1 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners ; arrives at Aden on the 9th, leaves Aden on the 12th with No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, arrives at Bombay on the 20th, leaves Bombay on the 2nd January with No. 12 Company Eastern Division arrives at Karachi on the 5th, leaves Karachi on the 6th with No. 22 Company Eastern Division, reaches Bombay on the 9th, leaves Bombay on the 2nd February empty, arrives at Karachi an the 5th, leaves Karachi on the 8th with details, arrives at Bombay on the 11th, leaves Bombay on the 15th with details, arrives at Karachi on the 18th, leaves Karachi on the 20th empty, arrives at Bombay on the 23rd, leaves Bombay on the 11th March with the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, arrives at Karachi on the 14th, leaves Karachi on the 22nd with the 9th Bombay Infantry and No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and arrives at Bombay on the 25th March.

SETTLEMENT WORK IN RAJPUTANA.

Lieutenant Cubitt leaves Simla, to-morrow, to commence his settlement work in Rajputana. The work is of very considerable importance, and will take some months to complete. No attache will be appointed in Lieutenant Cubitt's place if the Foreign Office re-organization scheme comes into force during September.

THE INDORE RESIDENCY.

Colonel Barr has been appointed Resident at Indore, *vice* Mr. Crosthwaite. Mr. Hugh Barnes will officiate for Colonel Barr, now on furlough, as Resident at Indore.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The Gohna Lake overtopped the dam, at about 7 o'clock, this morning. There was no great over flow at first, but the water was increasing, warning messages were successfully sent along the whole lines of the telegraph. The lake would have overflowed earlier had not the officials, yesterday, blocked the outlet passage in order to prevent the water escaping at night.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The latest statements concerning the recent conversion scheme are extremely favourable. The number of applications to convert are increasing daily.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

Legislation is to be commenced almost immediately in connection with leprosy ; and the proposed Bill, which is known as the Bill to Provide Isolation for Lepers, will be shortly drafted for introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council during the Calcutta sessions.

MR. CURZON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

The Hon'ble G. Curzon left Simla, yesterday, for Srinagar. He will accompany Colonel Neville Chamberlain on his inspection tour of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, afterwards proceeding to Hunza Nagar, working round through Tagdambash Pamir to the Baroghil Pass, returning to Gilgit, via Yasin. His journey to Afghanistan was not possible.

OFFICERS RETURNED FROM THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY AT PACHMARHI.

The *Pioneer* hears that three officers—two from the British regiments, and one from the Bengal infantry—have been sent down from the School of Musketry, just assembled at Pachmarhi, as not sufficiently prepared for the course of instruction. This is a very rare occurrence. All these officers will have to pay their own expenses to and from Pachmarhi.

One of the objects of the Emperor William's present trip to England is to obtain from the Queen a promise that she will visit the Prussian Court next spring, says the "World." The Emperor has been, for several years, most anxious to receive a visit from the Queen, but her Majesty dreads the fatigues of the manifold functions which would be arranged for her if she went to Potsdam in accordance with the wish of her grandson. It is, therefore, probable that the Queen will consent only to be the guest of the Emperor and Empress either at the Electoral Palace in Coblenz (which was, for many years, the favourite residence of the late Empress Augusta), or at the neighbouring Castle of Stolzenfels on the Rhine, where her Majesty and Prince Albert stayed in 1845 during their visit to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Parliamentary Session is now, to the relief of almost everyone, rapidly drawing to a close. It may not have come in like a lamb—there is not much at Westminster that is lamblike if that word is not to be used in a Nottingham sense—but it is going out like an angry lion. The last stage of the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Arbitration Bill, to give the amended title was remarkable for a display of party spirit that came as a surprise to the country who had been led from certain indications to think that possibly before the debate on the third reading terminated, the terms of some reasonable settlement would be announced. We heard everyday of the growing disposition among moderate men of both sides—and in these isles it is the moderate men who generally exercise the most influence—to favour a compromise ; it was known that active negotiations of a kind were in progress to bring about a truce ; and it really looked as if the resources of British statesmanship were equal to finding some way out of the impasse. The discussion, on Tuesday, had not proceeded very far before we were apprised that practically no advance had been made towards a solution of the difficulty since Mr. Courtney's impressive appeal ; and long before Mr. John Morley spoke in terms uncompromising enough to satisfy the most ardent of the Irish members, it was clear that the spirit of conciliation had for some reason vanished. What that reason was everyone must judge for himself. There are people who say that the talk about an agreement was moonshine after all, and that in spite of mutual recriminations none of the parties concerned were thoroughly in earnest. The Nationalists charge the Unionists with deliberately refusing the peaceful overtures by putting up Mr. Brodrick, the son and heir of an Irish landlord, to move the rejection of the Bill, or rather that it be read third time that day three months. If the selection of that gentleman was indeed intended as a menace the purpose was gained, for Mr. William O'Brien delivered one of his warlike orations in quite the old style. These two speeches may be said to have set the tone of the debate that ended, as, Mr. Courtney would say, so unsatisfactorily for all concerned. What will the Lords do ? A few hours will show, but I shall be greatly astonished if they should offer themselves as peace-makers. Their present intention is to kick out the Bill. Doubtless the majority of them agree with Earl Grey in thinking the measure so "essentially wrong" as to be incapable of being rendered fit for the sanction of Parliament, and unless something should occur in the meantime to alter the situation, we shall witness on Tuesday night the ignominous defeat of another of the important measures proposed by the present Government. What the effect will be if this is their lordships' decision we shall see. That there will, as a direct consequence of the action of the House of Lords, be an outbreak of a kind that has in the past prevailed in Ireland many thoughtful persons refuse to believe. It is to the interest of the Irish leaders not to put the matter on any higher plane to keep the people quiet, and they will no doubt exercise all the power they possess to prevent anything that would damage the future of Home Rule unless they accept Sir Edward Clarke's conclusions. Speaking in the West of England, the other day, the ex-Solicitor-General seemed to imply that the Government had abandoned Home Rule altogether. The Duke of Devonshire would not agree with that, nor, I am afraid, would his Grace approve of some other statements made by Sir E. Clarke on the same occasion. For a prominent Unionist politician to admit that the country has become indulgent to the party in power is a piece of exceptional candour only equalled by what followed. "They had the consolation," Sir E. Clarke is reported by the *Times* to have said, "that there was no real mischief done by the Government ; they were not strong enough to do it." Sir E. Clarke, though an estimable man, is a born Cockney. If he would spend a few days in the country and ascertain from the landowners what they have to say about Sir William Harcourt and his "Oriental finance," he would find that in the shires, at all events, there is a pretty strong feeling that "mischief" of a very real kind can be, and is being done, by Lord Rosebery's Ministry.

The annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are being held at Oxford this week. Considerable curiosity and speculation had been aroused as to the character of the opening address, which Lord Salisbury would deliver in the capacity of president. The selection of a leading statesman, the head of one of the great political parties in the State, as president of the British Association has been criticised adversely in some quarters ; but the address which he delivered, on Wednesday, fully vindicates the departure made in this instance from the usual practice of the association. The noble Marquis was, at all events, not the square man in a round hole which, on a previous occasion, the late Duke of Buccleugh confessed himself. His Grace was appointed president of the British Association one year, and in his presidential address he frankly told his audience that he knew nothing about science, but had been selected for the position on other grounds than those of his scientific attainments. Lord Salisbury has at least an acquaintance as an amateur with chemical and electrical science. He has a well furnished laboratory at Hatfield, and, as all the world knows by this time, work therein is the hobby of his leisure moments. He has, indeed, considerable repute as a non-professional electrician ; and visitors to Hatfield House are shown, among the points of interest at which the modern joins hands with the mediæval in that historic mansion, the splendid electric light installation, and wreaths of small incandescent lamps with which the principal rooms are artistically festooned. Lord Kelvin was probably not far wrong when he said at Oxford, on Wednesday, that if the distinguished chief of the Conservative party had followed his own inclination, he would doubtless have preferred to devote his great powers to scientific research rather than to politics. Lord Salisbury's address at Oxford was worthy both of the man and the occasion, being at once popular and scientific. Touching upon the progress that had been made in science since the British Association visited Oxford thirty-four years ago, when the public were entertained by the famous discussion between "Soapy Sam" and Professor Huxley (now the *Daily News* laments become a Conservative) over Darwin's then recently published "Origin of Species, by means of Natural Selection," Lord Salisbury pointed out that notwithstanding this progress, certain scientific enigmas of that day are enigmas still. Science had not yet discovered the nature of what are called—in chemical phraseology—the "elements ; " it had not solved the "mystery of the atoms," nor told us what is the either, nor had it cleared up the great central mystery of "What is life ? " The president then proceeded to offer some criticism on Darwin's hypothesis of "Natural Selection." Evolution he accepted, but maintained that natural selection was insufficient to account for the origin of species, and could not be demonstrated to be the method of evolution. He re-asserted the principle of design in nature, and concluded by a quotation from a previous presidential address delivered by Lord Kelvin, when Sir William Thompson, twenty years ago. The speech was much applauded, and certain humourous touches, in which the Marquis satirically described the differences between the mathematicians and biologists in regard to the reputed age of the world, and the difficulties of the natural selection hypothesis, evoked a good deal of laughter. The vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Kelvin and seconded by Professor Huxley, both of whom offered some mild criticisms on the address. The eminent Professor, who on account of indifferent health has not been seen at a meeting of the "British Ass" (as it is sometimes irreverently styled) for years, seemed quite touched by the generous eulogy passed on his old friend Darwin by Lord Salisbury, and with a merry twinkle in his eye congratulated believers in the doctrine of evolution on having made such a distinguished convert as his lordship. Disraeli's celebrated declaration that he was on the side of the angels, must have been in the thoughts of most of those who crowded the Sheldonian Theatre, while Lord Salisbury occupied the rostrum. Lord Salisbury seems to have shown that it is possible to be at the same time on the side of the angels and on that of the evolutionists. As might be expected, the Oxford meeting of the British Association is proving unusually successful in regard to the number of tickets sold.

The half-yearly reports of all the trading English railway companies have now been issued, and they show that, like the banks, whose reports preceded them, Home lines generally have been doing better than in the corresponding six months of last year, and, of course, very considerably better than in the second half of last year, during which the disastrous "coal war" brought industry to a virtual standstill. Nineteen of the lines show a gross increase in receipts amounting in the aggregate to £1,[illegible]039,000 ; or, deducting increased charges, additional train mileage, &c., a net gain of £382,000 in the revenue. Of this £204,000 more than last year has been distributed in dividends. Seven companies are paying increased dividends, nine pay the same as last year, and of only two are the dividends at a lower rate than last year.

The German Kaiser William has been present at the Cowes Regatta this week, and his yacht, the "Meteor," he entered for several of the events. But a woeful disappointment awaited the visitors on Wednesday. The great event of the day, the race for the Royal Yacht Club Squadron's Plate of 100 sovereigns, in which it was expected that the Prince of Wales' Britannia, Mr. Gould's American yacht, the Vigilant, and the German Emperor's yacht, the Meteor, would all compete, did not come off. The Britannia had to go into dock for repairs, the owner of the Satanita, another celebrated racing yacht that was expected to enter, refused to sail ; and as three competitors were necessary, the Meteor and the Vigilant were not allowed to compete. The Emperor sailed in another race on board the Carnia, the property of Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu. On Tuesday evening, the Emperor was entertained at a banquet at the Royal Yacht Squadron's "Castle," the Prince of Wales, as Commodore of the Squadron, taking the chair. On Wednesday evening, the Queen gave a dinner party at Osborne in honour of the visit of the German Emperor. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family and a distinguished company of guests were present. Next Monday the Emperor is to visit Aldershot, and will be entertained in the pavilion there ; and subsequently will leave for the Continent, embarking on the Hohenzollern at Gravesend. In the yacht races on the Solent during the present week the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia has not been so successful as in previous competitions, her antagonist the American yacht Vigilant having improved in sailing form, probably because her builder, Mr. Herreshoff, has been giving some attention to her. To-day (Friday) a prize given by the Emperor, the "Meteor Challenge Shield," at present held by the Britannia, is being competed for between the Prince of Wales' yacht and two others, the Satanita and Iverna. It may be noted that the Royal Yacht Squadron's "Castle" at Cowes, where the German Emperor was entertained, is really a club-house, housing one of the most exclusive and aristocratic clubs in the Kingdom. The membership numbers 228, and besides the Royal patrons comprises the First Lord of the Admiralty, 8 Dukes, 10 Marquises, 27 Earls, 24 Lords, 1 Count, 23 Baronets, 4 Honourables, and the rest are military and naval officers and M. P. s. The yachting fleet owned by the members numbers 110 splendid vessels, with a tonnage of 25,000 tons. So far as the Emperor is concerned, everything seems to have gone smoothly, but whispers reach us from the Solent of sundry untowardness. For example, there appears to be much dissatisfaction expressed in certain quarters at the "notorious exclusiveness" of the Squadron, who have refused to receive into their ranks Mr. A. D. Clarke, the gentleman who owns Satanita. The slight put upon that gentleman is much resented by his numerous friends, and explains why he did not allow his yacht to compete for the Squadron's prize. Since the above was written, the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia has gained another brilliant victory over the American cutter Vigilant by winning the West Cowes Town Plate. Six yachts had entered for the event but only the Britannia and Vigilant sailed, the former winning on even sailing by 2 min. 15 sec., which, adding her time allowance of 2 min. 4 sec., gives her a clear victory of 4 min. 19 sec. on a course of fifty miles. This is considered the most complete success yet obtained over the American Yacht.

A notable and somewhat eccentric character has passed away in the person of Lord Dénman, who died suddenly, yesterday, at Berwick-on-Tweed, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Up to the present session of Parliament Lord Denman has been one of the habitues of the House of Lords, where his bent and feeble figure, surmounted by a scull cap, was very noticeable. He had two principal legislative hobbies, which he was continually riding—a Woman's Suffrage Bill, introduced again and again, and a project to impose a time limit on their lordships' speeches, which would have been more appropriate in "another place." Nobody listened to, and few heard Lord Denman's speeches, but he essayed to address the peers time after time, and nothing seemed to daunt his hopes of inducing their lordships to take up his measures. He had a grievance against the newspapers for not reporting him or for making him speak nonsense, as well as against his fellow-peers for not giving him an audience, but it was as impossible for the reporters to hear what he said as it seems to have been for his colleagues in the gilded chamber to treat him seriously. He persisted up to within a week or two of his death in his efforts to induce their lordships to mend their ways and give attention to his legislative projects, but in vain, and probably he has fallen a martyr to his devotion to what he deemed his duty to the nation. One of his latest freaks was to interrupt a discussion in order to move the adjournment of the House, because there were no Bishops present ! He held that business should not proceed without the presence of some representatives of the Episcopal Bench. He once apologised for again bringing in a Bill, after repeated rejection, by remarking : "I am sure it is better that I should trouble your lordships with this Bill than that you should sit here always doing nothing." Lord Denman was son of the eminent Lord Chief Justice Denman, who, in the early part of his career, acquired celebrity by his brilliant defence of Queen Caroline. The Right Honorable George Denman, a retired judge of the High Court, is a brother of the deceased peer.

It sometimes takes a long time to kill a lie. It will be remembered that just before the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May was solemnized, a rather circumstantial report obtained wide circulation to the effect that his Royal Highness had previously been secretly united in bonds of holy matrimony to a young lady at a well-known naval and military station in the Mediterranean. Into the details of the report I need not now enter beyond saying that the father of the heroine was absurdly said to be an Admiral. It is astonishing (or it would be, if we had not the Tichborne claimant still with us to remind mankind of what human credulity is capable) how many people were ready to swallow the ridiculous concoction, even after the veiled denial given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his address to the Royal bride and bridegroom. Gradually the matter faded out of the memory, but lately as a protest, I suppose against the enthusiastic, perhaps slightly too enthusiastic manifestations of joy at the birth of the baby prince, it has been revived in the congenial pages of a weekly Sunday print that has long been notorious for its attacks on Royalty. Some one called the Prince of Wales's attention to the subject, and was favoured with a reply that ought to give the canard its quietus. Writing about a fortnight ago, Sir F. Knollys says he is desired by the Prince of Wales to state that the report alluded to "is so obviously invented for the mere purpose of causing pain to an innocent young couple, that his Royal Highness has always declined to allow the story to obtain further currency by any contradiction from him. There is, of course, not a shadow of foundation for it, but it is none the less cruel and malignant." It is perhaps as well that this outrageous lie should be nailed to the counter once for all but although strange things happen in these days of "triumphant democracy," I never expected to live to see the Heir to the throne condescend to contradict any statement that had appeared in *Reynold's Newspaper*. The new editor of that paper, a barrister, capable of doing better work, is no doubt laughing in his sleep at having, as he will consider it, drawn the Prince of Wales.

The appeal of Dr. Anderson of Tobago, against a recent decision of the late Lord Coleridge, was, on August 7, dismissed by the Master of the Rolls, the other judges in the Appeal Court concurring. Dr. Anderson, it is stated, will carry his case to the House of Lords.

THE IMAGINARY "NANA SAHEB" ARRESTED IN KATHIAWAR.

A North-West contemporary has been persistent in its statement that an old man, bearing the name of "Nana Saheb," had been arrested in Bombay. The report was contradicted on the authority of the Police Commissioner of Bombay. A Rajkote correspondent of a native contemporary offers an apparently probable solution of the mystery. An old man was arrested in Kathiawar, but he was not the Nana Saheb, who has been dead and buried many years since. The correspondent, dating his first letter from Rajkote on the 21st instant, said:—"Secret enquiries for some days past have been going on in the police department here, and during the last two days they have taken the shape of a report that the Nana Saheb has been arrested here. About a fortnight ago an old man was arrested, and rumour was busy as to who he might be. Yesterday, however, he was said to be the Nana Saheb ! Colonel Hunter, in the absence of Colonel Hancock, made the secret enquiry. Everybody laughs at the *Morning Post* ; but I fancy the paper erroneously wrote Bombay for Kathiawar." Writing again on the subject in a letter received in Bombay on Saturday, the correspondent says :—"The imaginary Nana Saheb was arrested in Anandpur Bhadla village, near Chotila, in consequence of something he said while under the influence of some intoxicating drug. An old European and two natives had come down from Cawnpore with a view to identify him, but have gone back by to-day's mail train after satisfying themselves that he was not the Nana Saheb. He is about 65 years of age, of a rather thin body, and has a long beard. He was asked many questions, but nothing was elicited from him ; and he was therefore sent away."

BALL AT THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the evening of the 22nd August a most successful ball was given by Mr. Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad, at the magnificent Residency at Chudderghaut. The house is admirably adapted to entertaining with its finely-proportioned rooms and numerous long white corridors and verandahs. The grounds in front of the house were illuminated with hundreds of colored Japanese lanterns, and they shone and glimmered on all the trees. The huge marble-floored portico, which forms the entrance to the house, was tastefully arranged for sitting out with high banks of palms and crotons, luxurious sofas, easy chairs, and tall-shaded lamps. The ball-room beyond was beautifully decorated with feathery branches of bamboos, which waved and bent from the corners of the room, baskets of crotons and scarlet hybiscus were suspended from the gallery, which was wreathed in greenery, and three large crystal chandeliers were a blaze of light. The invitations requested the guests to come in costumes of the 18th Century, and the manner in which they rose to the occasion, in the face of many adverse circumstances, did them the greatest credit, and the result was one of the most beautiful spectacles Hyderabad has ever witnessed. Punctually at 9-30 the guests began to arrive, and by 10 dancing was in full swing. Mr. Plowden received his guests with his usual kindly courtesy. He wore a very handsome court costume of black velvet with wide cuffs richly embroidered in gold, a white and gold brocaded waistcoat, knee breeches, and black silk stockings with red-heeled shoes. An order with a wide blue ribbon reached almost to his knee, and he carried a gold tasselled cane.

H. H. the Nizam arrived about 11-30, attended, among others, by Major Afsur Jung, and he was met at the bottom of the steps by the Resident and staff, who escorted him to the ball-room to the strains of the National Anthem. It was known that a minuet was to be a feature of the evening, and shortly after his Highness's arrival a space was cleared down the centre of the room, and from the door at either end of the room three stately couples advanced with measured tread. One side was led by Miss Plowden and Mr. Carr, followed by Miss Lawrie, and Mr. Champion, and Mrs. Rees and Mr. Grey ; the other by Miss Pamela Plowden and Mr. de Montmorency, followed by Miss Crawford and Captain R. G. Jones, and Mrs. Crole Wyndham and Mr. Cubitt. The minuet was danced with much grace and precision, and the dresses of both gentlemen and ladies were much admired. Miss Plowden wore white satin and silver and pink roses, and her partner grey satin and silver. Miss Pamela Plowden's dress was of a very pale shade of blue, embroidered in silver, and she wore pearls and old lace in her powdered hair. Both she and Miss Plowden looked beautiful, and danced with much grace. Mrs. Crole Wyndham was very handsome in a sacque of sea green, lined with mauve, and a petticoat embroidered in soft tinted silks. Mrs. Rees wore pale blue with lace and pink roses; Miss Lawrie a beautiful shade of yellow with silver embroidered skirt, and Miss Crawford white satin lined with pink, and a pale green petticoat. The gentlemen's dresses were equally, if not more sumptuous. Mr. Grey's was particularly handsome—green velvet coat richly embroidered in gold, white and gold waiscoat, white satin knee breeches and red-heeled shoes with diamond buckles. The other gentlemen wore the same costume with different colored coats. Mr. de Montmorency's was of mauve velvet ; Mr. Champion's of yellow and silver brocade ; Mr. Cubitt's of white satin, embroidered in silver, while Captain Jones' was in a black velvet costume with a yellow waistcoat. Shortly after the minuet, H. H. the Nizam went in to supper with Miss Plowden, while the Resident took in Mrs. Harvey Kelly. H. E. the Minister escorted Mrs. Curtis, and among others at his Highness' table were Miss Pamela Plowden, Colonel Fox, Colonel and Mrs. Garrett, Dr. Lawrie, Mrs. Rees, and Mrs. Gough. The table decoration was very tasteful, and consisted of masses of yellow alamanders in silver bowls, placed on turquoise blue satin. After supper dancing was re-newed with vigour, and it was past three ere the last guests drove away. Nearly all the dresses were very pretty and successful, but among those who looked particularly well I must mention Mr. Lane, A.-D.-C., as a Captain of the *Garde Francais*. Captain Saunders (Suffolk Regiment) in the uniform of his regiment in the 18th Century, Mr. Lovinsley in a beautiful pearl grey costume, much embroidered in silver ; Mr Jardine in pale pink satin, with a brocaded waistcoat, Mr. Tucker in pale blue satin, Mr. Crawford in blue brocade, pink waistcoat and yellow breeches, Dr. Lawrie in crimson satin and gold ; Colonel Garrett in red velvet with pale blue waistcoat ; Major Crole Wyndham in black velvet, Mr. Kenna in blue brocade with a yellow waistcoat, Captain Danney in black velvet and silver, etc. Among the ladies who ought to have been mentioned first, by the way, few looked better than Mrs. Curtis in blue and silver brocade ; Mrs. Ingram in yellow and white ; Mrs. Crawford in pink and white ; Miss Stewart in green and old lace ; Miss Nora Stewart as a soubrette ; Mrs. Bethune, as Claude Duval, one of the most noticeable costumes in the room consisting of a long black coat with a white cravat, three-cornered white plumed hat, and a short white silk petticoat ; Mrs. Garrett as a soubrette in crimson and blue ; Miss Morrison also as soubrette in pale blue and pink ; Miss Pilkington in white and pink, Miss Irwin as a soubrette ; Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Harvey Kelly, Mrs. Eden, and Mrs. Stevens also looked well. His Highness the Nizam's band played an excellent selection of dances, and the night was perfect with not a drop of rain to mar the complete success of the evening.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the bell rang at the cricket match, on Saturday afternoon, I in common with the 15,000 spectators, concluded the match had ended in a draw. As it happened, however, the match was continued after the batsmen had left the wickets with the result we all know. Now, as a large sum of money depended on the issue of the game it would be interesting to know whether bets stand or not. Not a few think that sentiment should have been left out of the question, and when the bell rang the stumps should have been drawn.—Yours, &c.,

STUMPED.

Captain A. Campbell, D.S.O., Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from July 31.

CRICKET.

PARSEES *VS.* PRESIDENCY.

The glorious uncertainty of cricket could have had no better demonstration than was provided by the developments of the game on the final day of the match between the Parsees and the Presidency. On a perfect batsman's wicket the powerful batting combination, representing the English cricket of this Presidency, was unable against the bowling and fielding of the Parsees to reach by 74 runs the total of its opponents ; and that it did get so close was due to the splendid exertions of one man. But a development that soon followed was one calculated to amaze any one who knew the members of the English team by reputation. With one hour and a quarter at their disposal the Parsee bowlers accounted for nine wickets at a cost of twenty runs, and then with the law of ten minutes, which was allowed them by the splendid spirit of that thorough sportsman Mr. E. B. Raikes, the Bombay captain, they dismissed the remaining batsman, and won a glorious victory by seven wickets and 120 runs. It seems almost incredible that in four hours of actual play the Parsee bowlers captured twenty representative English wickets at a cost of less than ten runs each. It was a marvellous performance worthy to be recorded in rubric in their national calendar, and naturally gave intense delight to their brethren who constituted the majority of an enormous crowd of spectators.

The first innings of the Presidency though disappointing enough was by no means discreditable, and on putting the Parsees in a second time, there was still a great chance of making a fairly even draw of the game. True there were no less than six duck's eggs on the scoring sheet, and these strange enough were entered against the names of men who were reckoned as thoroughly reliable bats. But the brilliant exhibition of Greig was alone sufficient to make any innings remarkable. He batted for three hours against all the resources of the Parsee attack, and defied every attempt to dislodge him. Without a weak stroke, without the shadow of a chance he lived through the whole innings, and carried his bat for 79 runs. It was a magnificent performance against the best bowling in India and the finest fielding in the world. Greig's cutting and driving on the off-side has never been equalled for finish on the Bombay ground. The only other Presidency batsman who played up to his reputation was Poore, who with Greig was responsible for 112 out of 150 runs made off the bat. Unfortunately neither of these great batsmen were capable of repeating their performance, when the Parsees after declaring their innings with 144 on for 3 wickets, put them in a second time. The whole eleven utterly collapsed before the onslaught of Writer and Mistry, and there was not a double figure on the scoring sheet. The exhibition certainly deserves a place in Lillywhite's Curiosities of Cricket.

Writer's bowling was undoubtedly the most noteworthy incident of the match. He was consistently successful against all kinds of batsmen, and the only player that beat him was Greig, the best batsman in India. With a tremendous amount of break, a ball that got up quickly from the pitch, he was about as dangerous a bowler as it was possible to meet, and his analysis of 12 wickets for 43 runs for the two innings gives him high title to the distinction of being the best bowler among the Parsees. The way in which he finished off the Presidency tail in the second campaign was wonderful, and it is not too much to say that he won the match for his community. Mistry who was rather expensive in the morning, came off on a worn wicket in the afternoon, and had a large share in the win of the Parsees. There is only one word for the fielding of the victors—faultless ; and the team was ably captained. Spencer's action in declaring the innings in spite of the opposition of the majority of his eleven was good proof of his pluck and ability to command. He deserves the full credit of a great and remarkable victory, which the Parsees will never forget.

His Excellency Lord Harris was present throughout the day, and before leaving the ground warmly congratulated the Parsees on their success. He was lustily cheered by the crowd, whose enthusiasm seemed to know no bounds.

Play began punctually at eleven o'clock, in bright hot sunshine. The wicket showed no deterioration, and all the conditions were in favour of fast run-getting. Greig and Trask continued the Presidency innings against the bowling of Writer and Bapasola. The partners were soon separated, Trask being bowled by Writer without adding a single to his overnight score, (35-1-16). Jardine joined Greig and a period of slow play ensued. The bowling was so good and the fielding so close, that the batsmen had to use the utmost caution. Greig was more at home with the fast bowling than the Oxonian, who, however, was so partial to Bapasola that he gave up the bowling to Kanga ; but the change had no effect. The runs came fairly rapidly off both bats, till Jardine drove one from Writer hard and low, which was extremely well caught at cover-point, by D. Mody who was grassed by the force of the hit. Saulez was bowled by the "demon" for 0, but Poore and Greig made things a bit more lively. The bowling was collared and boundary hits chiefly by the A.-D.-C. were pretty frequent. The batsmen were playing so well that a long stand was expected, but unfortunately luck was against the Ganeshkind hero, who was given l.-b.-w. to a ball from Writer, which broke right across the wicket. It was terribly hard lines, as Poore was shaping in his best form and during his short stay made no less than six boundary hits, (127-4-33). From this to the close of the innings Greig had to do all the run-getting, and it was fortunate for the Presidency that he was equal to the task. Against the other batsmen Writer was invincible and he captured Sprott, and Usborne, two props of the Presidency, without the expense of a single run. Greig, however, played him with the utmost confidence, and by the grandest exhibition of correct cricket ever seen in Bombay saved the "follow-on," which at one time seemed inevitable. The innings closed a few minutes after lunch for 170, to which Greig contributed 79 not out, without a chance. His effort included 9 fours, 3 threes, 6 twos, and the rest singles.

The Parsees went in again at 3 o'clock and in an hour and twenty minutes D. Mody, D. Kanga, and Machliwala scored so fast and consistently that the Parsee captain thought proper to declare the innings with 144 for 3 wickets. His judgment and pluck were rewarded in a very signal manner. Mistry proved almost unplayable and dismissing Trask and Greig with the greatest ease developed a funk, which thoroughly demoralised the remaining batsmen. At half-past five 6 wickets had fallen for 17 runs. There was a quarter-of-an-hour left to finish the innings, and the excitement at this time was intense. Yielding to the repeated demands of the crowd, Spencer ordered Writer to help the young Elphinstonian to accomplish this. The fast bowler responded in an extraordinary manner and though the batsmen played as carefully as possible, being quite content to keep up their wickets without making runs, he beat them, and two minutes before the call of time, there were nine Presidency wickets down for 20 runs. The excitement was now greater than ever, and the bowlers were urged to renewed effort. But Sinclair and Raikes lasted out time. The Bombay captain, however, very sportingly agreed to play on for another ten minutes, and in his next over Writer claimed the Kathiawar bowler's life. The Parsees thus won by seven wickets and 120 runs. A remarkable feature in the Presidency batting was that in the two innings no less than five men were given out l-b-w.

The following is the full batting score and bowling analysis :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M D Kanga, run out	5	did not bat.	
B D Gagrat, b Raikes	6		
D E Mody, b Sinclair	1	c Sprott, b Jardine	22
S B Spencer, b Sinclair	4	did not bat.	
B C Machliwala, c Jardine, b Raikes	51	c Greig, b Jardine	17
Daruwalla, c Pogson, b Poore	28	did not bat.	
D D Kanga, c Sinclair, b Raikes	58	c Jardine, b Sinclair	17
K M Mistry, c Pogson, b Raikes	1	did not bat.	
R E Mody, b Sinclair	0	not out	1
N C Bapasola, c Greig, b Poore	62	not out	5
D N Writer, not out	0	did not bat.	
Extras	18	Extras	8
Total	244	Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
E B Raikes	150	72	3	4	80	25	5	0
H Pogson	15	7	1	0	...	...	...	..
R L Sinclair	125	72	9	3	60	29	5	1
G J Greig	45	30	0	0	...	..	...	..
W R Jardine	10	4	0	0	20	8	1	2
R Cheetham	65	31	1	0	...	...	...	...
R M Poore	22	10	1	2	...	...	..	...

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J E Trask, b Writer	16	b Mistry	5
G J Greig, not out	79	b Mistry	2
M R Jardine, c D Mody, b Writer	13	b Bapasola	0
E Saulez, b Writer	0	c D Mody, b Mistry	5
R M Poore l-b-w Writer	33	c an b Mistry	0
J Sprott, b Writer	0	c D Kanga, b Mistry	0
T M Usborne, c Machliwala, b Writer	0	c and b Writer	3
R Cheetham, l-b-w Writer	0	b Writer	1
R Sinclair, l-b-w Bapasola	0	l-b-w Writer	4
H Pogson, c and b Mistry	9	l-b-w Writer	0
E B Raikes, b Writer	0	not out	0
Extras	20	Extras	4
Total	170	Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Writer	173	41	17	8	43	2	6	4
M Kanga	35	21	1	0	...	...	..	...
Mistry	80	38	5	1	85	11	11	5
Bapasola	70	21	4	1	40	7	4	1
Gagrat*	25	18	1	0	...	..	..	...
Machliwala	15	11	1	0	..	...	..	...

* bowled one no-ball.

THE REHATSEK MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can I ask through the medium of your journal the only learned men of Bombay to start a fund to perpetuate the famous name of our late bookman, Mr. Edward Rehatsek. Mr. Rehatsek, a European Christian by birth, who passed a life of fifty years in close connection with natives, especially men of literature. Mr. Rehatsek who was Fellow and Examiner of our University, was always found among his friends a bookworm, whose object was but only bookmaking. Pity! his Mahomedan and Parsee friends perhaps being not informed of his death, could not honour him by their presence during his funeral ceremonies when he died and his remains were burnt by Hindus after the Brahmanic rites. In his life-time he acted verily upon the well-known Persian couplet of Urfi, who says:—"O Urfi! pass your life in such a manner among good and bad men, that after death Musalmans might purify your corpse with zamzam and Hindus then burn it." Mr. Rehatsek's stock of books, appeared all wretched and dusty while he was living, but I am glad to say it is now shining like a rare ornament in the fine-building of the Native General Liberary. I have heard many of his friends asking, what has become of his dwelling-house and a certain amount of money which he was reported to have hoarded up in his life-time. Will the public have an opportunity to know how it has been utilised? My object in calling attention of the educated public is simply to say that I, along with many of his admirers, will be very much pleased if a fund be started to commemorate the life and actions of such a learned scholar in Oriental languages as our late lamented Professor Rehatsek certainly was.—Yours, &c.,

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE fourth annual general meeting of members of the club was held at the rooms of the Ripon Club, on Friday last, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the club, presiding. The honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the committee's report for the past year, which was as follows:—"Your committee have the pleasure of laying before the members a brief report of the work done by the club during the past year, as also the audited statement of accounts, showing a cash balance of Rs. 1,054-4-9 against Rs. 590-3-0, of the previous year. This increase is due to the fact that the club had no heavy expenses to incur during the year under report, more especially as no public performance was given by the club during the year. During the period under report several social gatherings of members and their friends were held, which contributed greatly towards the promotion of sociability and friendliness amongst members, as also towards the encouragement of the study of English literature and the English drama in general. At such gatherings recitations, readings, music (vocal and instrumental), and scenes from Shakespeare were given. On one occasion the amusing farce "Not round the Corner" was successfully rendered by some of the members. In their last report, the committee informed you that they were arranging to give a public performance of "Othello," assisted by Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew during the cold season. The matter was being well taken in hand, but had ultimately to be abandoned owing to these talented dramatic artists not being able to have a season of their own in Bombay, and their offer to come down specially on our account would have entailed expenses far beyond our limited means. The committee are glad to say that the Carey family from Australia, now in Bombay, having offered to play with the club, they are in negotiation with them for a public performance next cold season. The club has to record with great regret the loss it has sustained in the death of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, who, as one of our members, always took a keen interest in its welfare and success. The number of members on the roll this year is 53 against 50 of the previous year. You are now requested to elect a committee for the current year."

The report was approved and adopted as well as the audited accounts of the past year. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna and Mr. Framroze R. Joshi were requested to scrutinize the voting lists received from members for the formation of the new committee. The meeting recorded its entire satisfaction with the management of the affairs of the club by the managing committee, and tendered its best thanks to the managing committee, and specially to the indefatigable and talented president of the club, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, for the great zeal and ability he has displayed in directing the affairs of the club. The best thanks of the club were conveyed to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, for the very great interest taken by him in the working of the club. The thanks of the club were accorded to Mr. Phoroze C. Sethna and Mr. Devidass Pranjivundass Mehta for having audited the accounts of the club for the year ended 31st March, 1894. With the usual thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

At 7-30 p. m., the members of the club had their annual dinner, which was followed by a social gathering, at which a large number of members and their friends attended, among whom were several Parsee ladies. The entertainment commenced at 9 p.m., with a piano and violin overture "The Caliph of Bagdad," by Mr. Dady M. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee. Miss Cynthia Carey, who is a promising vocalist of a high order, sang with much taste, "True Love from o'er the Sea," and "The Moon and I," from the Mikado, her singing being highly admired. Dr. Dh. R. Tata sang "Ever and Ever Mine," and "A Lowly Youth," and Mr. E. N. Davar sang "Titwillow," from Mikado, and "The Song that reached my Heart," the efforts of these amateurs being very favournbley received. Mr. Joseph Ambroise gave on the piano, "Les Hirondelles," and "The Bohemian Girl." His artistic rendering of the pieces, faultless in purity of tone, was much admired. Mr. Dady M. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee gave with all the grandeur of the composition on the piano and violin "Les Cloches de Corneville," which called forth repeated encores, and which was as successfully rendered as the first piece at the commencement of the programme. The literary portion of the programme included a recitation, "The Curfew shall not ring to-night," by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, which was delivered in capital style. The scene between Brutus and Cassius from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," was played by Mr. Edaljee J. Davar and Mr. F. N. Seervai. The scene was very successfully rendered, and drew repeated applause from the audience, the histrionic talent of both the performers being exhibited to advantage. After the members and their guests had been treated to refreshments by the committee, the entertainment terminated at 11 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	24	1	15 p.m.	48	33
Teheran	26	12	12 p.m.	..	58
Suez	26	1	40 p.m.	...	36

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	..	4
" Karachi	1	26	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	2

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 25.

WE have had a busy week of athletics and gymnastics generally, cutting and slashing, riding and jumping, feats of strength and feats of arms. A far larger number of men competed this year; a greater number of corps competed also. The gathering of competitors was more representative of the Bombay Army. As on previous occasions the gymnastics at the Central Gymnasium formed the opening ceremony, when the horizontal bar, the horse, and the trapeze came into requisition, and on these Sergeant-Instructors Flynn, Fulton, and Sykes all did well. The representatives of the Native Army, the 23rd and 8th Bombay Infantry, especially, were good. The lead-cutting competition at which the Chief Instructor of the Central Gymnasium, Sergeant-Major O'Gorman, is quite a don, was won by his son, Bombardier O'Gorman, R.H.A., he being the only one who could cut through the lead clean. Among the events of that afternoon, the tent-pegging with lance, the putting the 24lbs. shot, and the tug-of-war were the most attractive. In the first a risaldar of the Poona Horse won, a naik in the 2nd Grenadiers got the prize by putting the shot twenty-four feet and three inches. The tug-of-war brought out seven teams. In the first round the 28th Bombay Pioneers appeared to have no difficulty in pulling the Governor's Body Guard along, and the Sappers and Miners did the same with the 2nd Bombay Lancers. In the second round the Pioneers pulled the 4th Bombay Rifles over, and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers who had drawn a bye in the first round defeated the Sappers and Miners. The final tie came off on Friday afternoon between the 28th Bombay Pioneers and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. It was a good pull, lasting nearly three minutes. The Grenadiers at first seemed to have the advantage, but the Pioneers soon pulled them over. On Tuesday the Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard was so disappointed at the easy way the Pioneers, who are much smaller men, pulled his team over, that he offered a prize of Rs. 50 to the Pioneers if they would pull his men over again, both with their boots off. The challenge was accepted, and the Pioneers pulled the Body Guard over with ease. Eleven British officers had entered for the single stick. Only six put in an appearance, Major O'Sullivan, R.E., eventually winning. The bayonet *vs.* bayonet contest for British Infantry and Volunteers on the second day included two members of the Bombay Volunteers and one member of the Light Horse. Colour Sergeant Fern, Bombay Volunteers, drew Trooper Rivers Smith, Light Horse, and knocked him out. He next drew Sergeant-Instructor Ancill, of the Gymnastic staff, who defeated him. Vol. Fido, Bombay Volunteer, drew a bye in the first round, but met and defeated Lance-Corporal Brennan, L.N.L., in the second, and he also was finally defeated by Sergeant-Instructor Ancill. Lance-Sergeant Bowe, Middlesex Regiment, won the first prize after an excellent display of skill with the bayonet. Ancill who took second prize won the next contest, sword dismounted *vs.* bayonet, in this event defeating Bowe to whom he had succumbed in the previous event. Trooper Rivers Smith showed up very well in this contest, winning three bouts in good style. Heads and Posts was warmly competed for by seven English officers, being won by Captain Mercer, A.-D-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The sword post practice for native cavalry was won by a naik in the Poona Horse, who in the two runs scored 41 points. The first prize in the mounted combat, sword *vs.* sword, was won by Bombardier O'Gorman who last year was best man-at-arms. The single stick contest for native officers was an extremely good one, and won by Jemadar Sadhanam Tavari of the Sappers and Miners. The first prize in the tent-pegging, with lance for British mounted corps, was won by Corporal Sutton, 27th Field Battery, with 26 points, Bombardier Deering, 72nd Field Battery, scoring 24 points. The preliminaries of sword *vs.* sword, British officers, came off on Wednesday, Major O'Sullivan, Captain Horne, and Lieutenant Fraser being left in for the finals, which took place on Friday afternoon, Major O'Sullivan being the conqueror after defeating the other two in capital bouts. On Wednesday H. E. Lord Harris and the Government House party were present. On the third day the British competitions comprised foils, single sticks, tent-pegging by sections with lance, and putting the 24lb. shot. In the first Lieutenant Protheroe Smith beat Lieutenant Phelps, Lieutenant Waddington was defeated by Lieutenant Morris. The final between Protheroe Smith and Morris was a keenly contested bout, won by the latter. In the single stick competition Lance-Corporal Brennan, L.N.L., won by a point over Sergeant Instructor Flynn. Lance-Sergeant Bowe, 2nd Middlesex, won the prize for putting the shot, reaching twenty-nine feet and ten inches. The 36th Field Battery section won the tent-pegging competition. For the tug-of-war four teams entered; the 1st Battery R.H.A. from Mhow pulled the Yorkshire Light Infantry over in a very easy manner. The 72nd Field Battery and Leinsters next went in, and after a hard tussle the Leinsters won. The final between the latter and the 1st Battery came off on Friday afternoon, and was one of the keenest contests ever seen, lasting over eight minutes. The Leinsters at first got some advantage owing to their training, and it looked as if they were winning. They succeeded in dragging nearly all the Artillery over when the gunners made a supreme effort and recovered their ground. It then became a clear case which could hold on longest, and the Artillery gradually drew the others away, when the Leinsters finally collapsed, most of the men of both teams falling exhausted to the ground, and only recovering after refreshers from their friends. The excitement amongst the vast crowd of spectators during this event was very great. The tug between the 28th Pioneers and the 2nd Bombay Lancers lasted some three minutes, and was a very good pull, the Pioneers winning. The fencing with foils was won by Sergeant-Instructor E. Chatterton who narrowly defeated Sergeant-Instructor Ancill. Staff Armourer-Sergeant Leadbeter won the 2½ mile bicycle race in good style, as he did the race on Friday in field kit with his rifle, &c., attached to his bicycle. The fourth day was quite a gala day, the Leinsters being "at home" to their friends, a very distinguished company being present. The prize for the best man-at-arms (Central Gymnasium) was taken by Sergeant-Instructor Chatterton. The riding and jumping competition was a very fine one, five artillery teams competing. All the teams showed good style and dressing, and it was hard for the uninitiated to spot the winner. The 27th Field Battery team was considered first, and the L Battery R. H. A. being placed second. The musical club exercise by the non-commissioned officers of the Gymnasium to the accompaniment of the Leinsters' band was an exceedingly pretty performance, and elicited great applause from the spectators. The meeting on Saturday afternoon was one of the most brilliant description. The afternoon was a very fine one and the bright uniforms of the military joined with the gay dresses of the ladies present, gave the whole affair an appearance of gaiety and festivity. The famous musical ride of the 2nd Lancers was a great success, and the musical dumb-bell drill by the N.C.O.s at present in training at the Gymnasium, was both pretty and pleasing. One of the chief spectacles of the afternoon was the driving competition of the Field Batteries and the Royal Horse Artillery, which was remarkable for precision in passing the posts and gates at the rate they usually travel at. No. 6 Sub-Division R. H. A. took the prize, Rs. 75, for their part in the competition and the 36th Battery R. A. drew the same amount in their competition. A special event for Native Cavalry, "Heads and Posts," was won after a keen contest by Afzulla Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The tent-pegging for officers was won by Captain Baynes who twice carried the peg, none of the other officers being able to lift it. The feat was loudly applauded as the pegs were drawn at tip-top speed in fine style.

The prizes were distributed at the close of the meeting by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the interest manifested in the meeting culminated in the applause which was meted out to the various recipients of the prizes. Young O'Gorman, his right breast covered with the honours he has won by his skill in the lists of bloodless encounter, took the prize for best man-at-arms for the second time. The splendid swordsman, Major O'Sullivan, received a warm reception when he came forward as did many of the native officers and soldiers. The best native man-at-arms was Dafedar Mahomed Kadir Khan, and his fine soldierly bearing gained for him the heartiest applause as he stepped forward to receive his prize. When the tug-of-war prize was called the giant-like form of the Sergeant who stepped out caused some merriment to the spectators. Sergeant-Instructors Chatterton and Ancill who have proved themselves experts with the deadly weapons they handled so deftly during the present meeting, were loudly applauded on taking their prizes.

The arrangements for this meeting which has extended to five days were of a most satisfactory character. There were several new features introduced, and the interest generally exhibited throughout the proceedings was greater than on the last occasion, not only on the two final days but on all the preliminary days. The accommodation provided for the visitors was in every way satisfactory. Major O'Connell, the Inspector of Gymnasiums, Madras and Bombay, under whose management the assault-at-arms was carried out, deserves great praise as also does his able assistant, Sergeant-Major O'Gorman, who is in charge of the Central Gymnasium. The bringing of so many events of such a varied character off successfully is a work of great trouble and worry, and we can safely say that the twenty-sixth Presidential Assault-at-Arms was one of the most successful ever held in this Presidency.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council have had a great field-day in connection with the annual Budget, which was discussed at a length sufficient to prove that the talking-power of the native members is almost phenomenal. Lord Harris, with his experience of political life at home, makes an admirable chairman, but even he cannot keep the local orators within reasonable limits. One honourable member tried the experiment of attacking the policy of the Government of India, and his arguments were cleverly framed for a time. The necessity which caused Mr. Westland to indent upon the Provincial cash-balances in order to save the country from taxation additional to the import duties, is not regarded in the same light at Bombay as at Imperial headquarters. "The temptation of large unspent balances has led the Assyrian from Calcutta to come down on our fold and sweep away a large portion of our balance." This was the way Mr. Javerilal put the case, and he bemoaned the carrying away of the results gained by years of thrift and economy. It is undoubtedly hard upon a Provincial Government that the quinquennial settlement should be suddenly repudiated; but India has to be financed as a whole, and when expenditure has to be curtailed, every Province must expect to feel the pinch. As we explained long ago, the Government of India is in the position of a great bank with various outlying branches, which it finances, and when its own cash chests are depleted, it must call upon the branches to send founds to headquarters. The response to appeals of this kind should always be a loyal one; but, unfortunately, local feeling invariably pronounces against action of the kind. Official as well as non-official opinion assumes a tone of resentment when Provincial balances are interfered with, no matter how great may be Imperial needs. In Madras, for example, last year the Government of India was rudely assailed by a high official, who was once supposed to be in the running for the Financial Membership. With this example before him Mr. Javerilal could not be expected to let the opportunity pass of denouncing Mr. Westland's tactics. The Bombay sheepfold has been raided, and the Assyrians from Calcutta had to be denounced. When this Bombay critic passed from the Provincial balance to the charges made on account of exchange compensation, he was treading on dangerous ground. He picked his way cautiously enough at first. The time chosen for the grant of the allowance was, he said, a most unfortunate one. This was presumably a reference to the financial embarrassment of the Government of India, but his argument was scarcely logical. That embarrassment is almost entirely due to the depreciation of the rupee. Now, the European servants of the State, with fixed salaries, were suffering more and more with every fall in exchange, and the justification for granting them compensation became stronger and stronger as the sterling value of the rupee declined. Last September, when relief was given, the rupee stood at about 1s. 3*d*. It has since declined to less than 1s. 1*d*. and it is even now only about 1s 1¼*d*. Mr. Javerilal looked at the question from only one point of view: there is another side to it which cannot be ignored, if the discussion of the points at issue is to be carried out fairly. When he came to criticising the actual policy of the Government of India, or, as he put it, the mistake they had made in granting compensation wholesale, he was very properly called to order by Lord Harris. His Excellency did a public service in pointing out how far discussion in Provincial Councils is allowed to go under the new regulations. It was never intended, he said, that Imperial policy should be criticised by the Provincial Councils. Under the rules laid down discussion was strictly limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government. The reasonableness of this provision is obvious. As Lord Harris said, neither he nor his colleagues had any knowledge or license that would allow them to reply upon the question of the policy of a particular measure. Members of local Legislative Councils should recognise the fact that as the Government of India cannot delegate to this or that Governor of a Province powers under which a defence of Imperial policy can be made, criticism of such policy is impossible. The proper place for criticism is in the Imperial Legislative Council itself, which includes representatives from the Provinces, and there it is practically unfettered. If every Legislative Council were to embark upon a critical review of the policy adopted by the Government of India, in financial or other matters, local interests would soon drop into the background. The temptation to play up to a larger gathering than that within the Provincial theatre would be too great to be resisted, and the native orator would soon become a nuisance to his friends as well as to his adversaries.—*Pioneer*.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending Aug, 21, as compared with the statement of Aug. 14, 1894:—

	August 14.			August 2.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,27,88,574	4	7	2,10,13,714	11	4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,86,49,345	14	9	3,95,27,992	11	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,60,222	14	0	3,40,429	0	6
Sundries	20,97,312	0	5	20,86,267	7	3
Rs.	8,99,95,455	1	9	8,90,68,403	14	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	75,60,784	0	0	81,39,903	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,45,636	0	0	84,41,636	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	91,29,142	15	10	92,67,285	10	6
Credits on do.	1,17,17,984	13	11	1,13,65,592	8	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,89,34,763	0	5	1,95,40,396	14	1
Balances with other Banks	1,86,301	8	3	4,15,283	13	1
Bullion	1,056	14	5	1,056	14	4
Dead Stock	12,91,880	13	9	12,92,557	1	8
Stamps	10,509	8	3	10,067	3	6
Sundries	15,21,714	10	11	15,69,059	3	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,28,52,694	6	0	1,14,94,189	15	1
Do. at Branches	1,91,42,986	6	0	1,75,40,375	10	8
Rs.	8,99,95,455	1	9	8,90,68,403	14	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to Aug. 21, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,10,279	Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,64,581	do.
Other Deposits	8,78,646	Inc.
Post Bills	19,794	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,75,119	Inc.
Loans	1,38,142	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,52,393	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,05,634	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	13,58,504	Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,02,610	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26.

6 a.m.	79·3
11 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·1

ONE of the most popular of actresses in America who was brought up to the stage from childhood has lately, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, been giving the history of her life, and has frankly admitted that she and girls reared like her have absolutely no girlhood. "For ten years from the time I was fourteen my life was simply bounded by the theatre door and the footlights. I knew absolutely nothing of real things. The air, the woods, the ocean, the flowers, the night, were represented to my mind by the painted canvas of the playhouse. The world to me was peopled with play people. I was in the dingy theatre by day and in the gas-lighted theatre by night. Applause represented my one object in living." Who has not met, in travelling, parties of young women who answer wholly to this description, whom every looker-on as instinctively assigns to the stage as if they wore it branded on their foreheads—slight, sallow, bloodless girls, who seem to live and move by art, not nature; who scarcely seem human, indeed, but rather like automatons accidentally left outside of their proper shelter; who seem neither young nor old, neither happy nor unhappy, who cannot ask each other what o'clock it is without attitudinising with the shoulders and glaring at each other picturesquely from large eyes with conscious eyelashes; and who, while all other groups blend together, remain absolutely as in a world of their own. Individually they may be good, honest, virtuous girls. Collectively they form what is, one would think, the very last circle short of real sin and misery, to which a sane parent of daughters would wish his offspring to belong.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL reports from the Waziri border show that the Abdur Rahman section of the Mahsuds are still in a hostile frame of mind. They number only 1,200 fighting men. The main body of the tribesmen are apparently friendly.

DURING the past fortnight six rifles have been reported stolen from native military guards in Beluchistan, four have been taken from the post at Sibi, and two from Quetta. Intimation of the thefts has been sent to the important police-stations, and strict watch will be kept on Pathan travellers.

MR. J. DENNISTON, Additional Sessions Judge of Benares, has just convicted and sentenced to transportation for life one Pyag Pande, a Brahmin, for killing Prithipal Lal, a zemindar, by splitting his head open with an axe while his victim was asleep in his chhauni in the open air.

A REGULAR deluge of rain has been falling at Benares, since Wednesday, causing great damage. A house fell down, burying three people, who were dug out, but they succumbed to their injuries. Both the Ganges and the Barna are inordinately high, and if this heavy rain continues, floods are feared.

NEWS as to the details of Mr. Tucker's death is still uncertain. On the first alarm he seems to have jumped ashore and fired on the dacoits, who had boarded the other boat. Having no more cartridges, he was attacked by the dacoits, and cut down with dahs. The gang are now reported to number only eight, not twenty. Major Eyre and Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, are at Waw, with sufficient police, directing the investigations. It is thought the dacoits are local men.

THE Punjab Government has again addressed all heads of departments, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners regarding the financial condition of the Province, the continued fall in the rate of exchange rendering it necessary to keep down expenditure as much as possible, and to scrutinize the financial position carefully from time to time. Officers are again reminded of the necessity of restricting expenditure in every way, and they are further requested to report at the end of six months of the current financial year what savings it is possible to effect in the budget grants under their control.

THE steady rise in exchange of the past ten days developed, on Wednesday, at Calcutta, into a boom, the advance amounting to three-eighths of a penny, or, roughly, three per cent. The news of the extra allotments on Tuesday of Councils for 20 lakhs progressively as high as 1s. 1⅝d. was the principal cause for the market opening on Wednesday excitedly. A rapid advance set in, and soon after mid-day the rate became 1s. 1⅞d. wire or demand, with some talk of even a sixteenth higher, while six months' private bills were quoted 1s. 2d. at the close. The market is quieter though not quotably lower. Government Paper is Rs. 104-3 for Fours.

As Achan, the son of Carmi of the Tribe of Zerah, brought evil upon the children of Israel by doing an accursed thing, so some blackguard or blackguards unknown, in the village of Kullianpur, in the police-station of Kharakpur in the district of Monghyr, have brought a heavy burden on their township. From a notice in the *Calcutta Gazette* it appears that "owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of Kullianpur in trying to derail trains," the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sanctions the entertainment for the period of six months of an additional police force of one head constable and four constables, the cost, which is no less than rupees 388, anna 1, pies 2, to be levied from the maliks and inhabitants of the aforesaid village in proportion to their respective means. It would, of course, be more in accordance with strict justice to catch the actual miscreants who are in the habit of attempting to derail trains than to punish an entire village for their sins; but the East is the East, and apparently until the police is more efficient, we must at times resort to the rough but effective methods which have come down to us from the days when the army of Israel was smitten by the men of Ai because one of its soldiers had sinned. The crime of train-derailing is too common in India.

THE prospectus of the Simla autumn races, on October 2, 4, and 6, has been issued. There are seven closed races, so that large stables will not be able to sweep the board. The prize of the meeting is the Simla Cup (value Rs. 1,000) handicap for ponies. Distance—twice round the course.

HERE is an example of the beautiful working of one of the refinements of the exchange compensation system. A correspondent writes: "I have been compelled to take general leave for sixty-four days; had I been able to take sixty days' privilege leave, I should have received the compensation of my rank. Those four days' extra leave will cost me Rs. 164-4-3." Of course, in the case of a great many officers they would cost the leave-taker considerably more; but the case is a sufficient illustration of the perversity of the system. In all that has been written so far on this question, we have never yet seen any reason advanced for this isolation of general leave from the other incidents of an officer's career. It can only be presumed, therefore, that the intention was to provide some work for the Babus.

AN analysis of Indian Trade Return for the first quarter of the current financial year shows that the falling off in exports was largely due to reduced shipments of wheat to Europe. In April, May, and June, 1892, India exported wheat to the value of 446 lakhs; in the corresponding period of 1893 the total amounted to 172 lakhs, and in the present year it fell still further to less than 67 lakhs. Shipments to Belgium were somewhat larger than last year, but all other markets show a decrease. The United Kingdom took only 42 lakhs' worth of wheat, as against nearly 78 lakhs' worth last year, the value of the French trade dropped from 41 to 7 lakhs, and that of Egypt from 23 to 3 lakhs, while the value of shipments to Italy fell from 19 lakhs to a few thousand rupees. In India the contraction of trade has been most noticeable in the Bengal block, which exported only five lakhs' worth, Bombay coming next with 24 lakhs. Sind alone shows an increase, her 37 lakhs' worth of wheat exports amounting to more than double the value of her shipments in April, May, and June last year.

IT is practically settled that Sir Joseph Fayrer will vacate the office of President of the Medical Board of the India Office in January, 1895, an appointment he has held for nearly twenty years. It is worth £600 a year, and it may be expected that there will be pretty keen competition for the post. Sir John Tyler, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth McLeod, retired, a member of the Board, and Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are considered to be in the running.

THE Government of India have at present under consideration a scheme for reducing the number of rest camps, and enabling troops to run longer distances by trains without the constant entraining and detraining which now occurs. It is proposed to run for twenty-one hours or so consecutively, providing, by the assistance of the Commissariat Department, hot meals *en route*, with necessary retiring accommodation at halting places. An experiment will be tried in the ensuing cold weather with a few small bodies of troops, and if successful the idea will be further developed, so as to ensure the closing of probably every second rest camp.

LADY ELLIOTT has just received the liberal donation of Rs. 2,000 from her Highness Nawab Shams-e-Jehan, Begum Saheba of Moorshidabad, in aid of the funds of the Dufferin Hospital, and also the promise of a yearly subscription of Rs. 250 from the same lady. As every bed in the hospital is full at present, and some patients have even had to be refused admittance the expenses have been heavy, and the donation is therefore very acceptable.

ALL but six members of the Wellman Arctic Expedition, who were left on Walden Island after the Ragnvald Jarl was crushed by ice, struggled for four weeks through snow and storm, and met with many dangerous adventures. They reached Tromso in safety. It is expected the men left at Walden will be rescued by a sealer.

THERE are reports that difficulties have arisen with regard to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles at Malta. The regiment is under orders to proceed to India during the winter, but at present so few men have accepted the bounty that some special measures may be necessary in order to complete the regiment for Indian service. The regiment is ordered to be ready to leave Malta about the end of the year, and all arrangements have been made as to leaves, &c. But it is doubtful whether it is desirable to send a battalion to India from the Colonies which has put in fourteen years of foreign service and ought rather to be thinking of going homewards. The old 86th embarked for Bermuda in October, 1880, moved to Nova Scotia, November, 1883; to Gibraltar, December, 1886; to Egypt, January, 1888; and to Malta, March, 1891. Its 1st Battalion, the old 83rd, went home from India in January, 1882, so that it will in January next have completed thirteen years of home service. The old 70th when it went to Malta in February, 1893, only had had seven and a-half years' home service, and its foreign service battalion, the old 31st, had been but eight years abroad. Why should one battalion get seven and-a-half years at home and another fourteen or fifteen, when, as in the present case, the foreign service battalion has been fourteen years absent from England? There may be and, doubtless, are, excellent reasons for the old 86th being sent to India at the close of their foreign tour, but at first sight they are not apparent, and neither of the regiments immediately concerned are able either to explain or appreciate them.

THE following appointments were made at the Admiralty on August 9:—Lieutenant—J. W. Pochin, to the Malabar, to date August 9. Midshipman (R. N. R.)—J. W. Arnaud, to the Repulse, for twelve months' training, to date September, 1.

THE Duke of Richmond presented new colours on August 9, at Glasgow, to the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. This famous regiment, one of the few distinctively Scottish that still wear the kilt, is now celebrating its centenary. It actually completed its hundredth year last June, but was then quartered in Dublin, and the festivities were postponed until their removal to Maryhill Barracks. There was a special appropriateness in the ceremony of the presentation, inasmuch as the battalion was raised by George, fith and last Duke of Gordon in the male line. The 92nd bore their flag to victory in the wars of the Peninsula, when it was specially thanked by Sir John Moore, and at Waterloo, where they successfully beat back column after column of the enemy. Its latest distinction was to take part in the march to Khandahar, and General Lord Roberts, in bidding them farewell, said: "I can but hope that it may be my good fortune to have such soldiers by my side when I next go into action. The 92nd have made a name for themselves that will never be forgotten by me."

THE C. P. R. steamship Empress of China is reported to have run aground on August 4, on the bar at Shanghai, owing to a change in position of a red buoy placed at the mouth of the Woosung river. It is stated that little or no damage was done to the steamer.—The Donald Currie mail-steamer Lismore Castle put back to Plymouth, on August 6, having been in collision with an unknown vessel off Ushant. The Lismore Castle, on August 5, was steaming slowly through a dense fog, and sounding her foghorn, when she heard a similar signal from another vessel near her. Suddenly the two ships collided violently, the Lismore Castle having her stem crushed in slightly above the water line. Nothing was seen or heard further of the unknown vessel, though the liner remained on the spot for three hours. All first and second-class passengers and "closed berth" third-class passengers of the Lismore Castle transferred to the Hawarden Castle, which left London on Friday morning. The remainder of her third-class passengers and the cargo of the Lismore Castle were transferred to Doune Castle, which sailed a few days later. The Porto Alegre arrived at Hamburg, on August 8, with stern damaged above water edge.

IN accordance with the announcement which the Chief Secretary for Ireland made in the House of Commons on August 6, the further hearing of the Birr military scandal case will take place at the Birr October Quarter Sessions. The Bill for a new trial will come before Mr. J. A. Curran, Q.C., county-court judge, on October 2, and will, subject to his permission, be placed before the grand jury. In the event of a true bill being returned, the trial will probably occupy a couple of days. The four officers whose conduct will be called in question on the next occasion are, it is alleged, Lieutenant Gibson, of Rockforest House, Roscrea, son of Captain William Gibson, D. L.; Lieutenant Saunders, son of Captain Saunders, of Rillavilla House, Borrisokne; Lieutenant Moore, who resides near Athlone; and ex-Captain Andrew Armstrong, son of the Rev. Sir E. Armstrong, of Gallen Priory, Ferbane.

THE chief event at the Shoeburyness Artillery Volunteer Meeting was the contest for the Queen's Prize, amounting to £100, and the Prince of Wales' Prize of £45. The 6th detachment 4th West York were declared the winner of the former, with a score of 48 points; the 2nd detachment 2nd Glamorgan taking the Prince of Wales' Prize, with a score of 36 points. The third aggregate was won by the 4th detachment City of London, and the fourth by the 10th detachment City of London.

No reply is said to have been received at the India Office to the despatch sent out, some months ago, on the subject of the grievances of the Staff Corps. It is, no doubt, a difficult question to deal with in the present embarrassed state of Indian finance; but various schemes have been propounded for eliminating the financial difficulty, either wholly or in part, and, therefore, no justification remains for the existing wholesale supersession of Staff Corps officers by the Line. However, the holiday season has now set in at the India Office, and some months must elapse before any action can be taken.

ANOTHER link in the chain which ere long will connect Cape Town with Buluwayo will be provided by the new railway from Vryburg to Palapye. The contract for the construction and working of this undertaking has just been printed. It is made between Sir Montagu Ommaney and Mr. Ernest Edward Blake, on behalf of the High Commissioner for South Africa, on the one part, and the British South Africa Company on the other. It provides for the issue of a further nominal sum of £300,000 debentures for the section of railway between Gaberones and Palapye, making a total, with the amount already sanctioned, of £1,100,000.

MR. JOHN BURNS is credited with having put in a witty form a very generally received opinion by saying that the Dowe bullet-proof cuirass would probably be found on examination to be filled with War Office red tape. The same sort of impenetrable substance is not unknown, it seems, in France. A famous gentleman rider, M. Roger Cavailhon, a young man who only recently was entertained at a great banquet held to celebrate his hundredth victory in steeple-chasing, has just been drawn for the conscription and enrolled in the army for what is called a one year's engagement. Naturally he asked to be placed in the cavalry, and pointed out that he had acquired some celebrity as a horseman. But it was of no use. The military Council of Revision ordered him to be drafted into the infantry. He protested, and thereupon he was politely informed, on official notepaper, that he could not be placed in the cavalry, as he had only to serve one year, and that period of time was not sufficient to enable him to learn to ride properly.

THE following good story is told by Mr. Payn about Dean Burgon's refusal to christen a male child Venus. The Dean was officiating as curate at West Ilsley, in Berkshire. Mr. Payn thus retells the story of the "christening business":—"Vanus? I suppose you mean Venus. Do you imagine I am going to call any Christian child after that abandoned female, and least of all a male child?" The father of the infant urged that he only wished to name it after his grandfather. "Your grandfather?" cried Burgon. "I don't believe it. Where is your grandfather?" He was produced; a poor old soul of eighty or so, bent double, and certainly not looking in the least like the goddess in question. "Do you mean to tell me, sir, that any clergyman ever christened you Vanus, as you call it?" "Well, no, sir; I was christened Sylvanus, but they always calls me 'Vanus.'"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of 10th August, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 7 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr D McConaughy
Surg-Capt and Mrs E Hudson
Mr N J Ross
Mrs Simon
Miss O Griswold
Mr R W Henderson
Mr and Mrs Hobday
Col Hill
Mr M Macpherson
Mr Thomas Fraser
Mr R H Grinnon
Lieut Cooper
Mrs Stuart

FROM BRINDISI.

Surg-Col D E Hughes
Mr H Sparkes
Mr E B Carroll
Mr M Bonham Carter
Rev C J Palmer
Col C H T Marshall
Mr E B Elwin
Mr J G Hamilton
Mr W P Symonds
Surg-Col W A Macket
Mr Wutzler
Mr Neil Douglas
Capt FitzHenry
Mr A Meiffre

FROM ADEN.

Dr T C Young
Mr F P Fell

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

THE COURT.

The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud arrived at Peterhof, on Sunday morning, and were received at the station by the Tsarina and all the members of the Imperial family, with other Royal visitors and the British Ambassador.

The German Emperor arrived at Osborne, on Monday, on a brief visit to Her Majesty. After remaining with the Queen for about half-an-hour he returned to his yacht. In the evening Her Majesty entertained the Emperor at dinner.

The German Emperor was on board the yacht Carina, which carried off another first prize at the Royal yacht Squadron's regatta, on Wednesday. The Emperor afterwards dined with the Queen at Osborne.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Brassey explained the reasons why it would be impossible to produce the report of the Indian Opium Commission during the present Session of Parliament, but he hoped that it might be presented in November. The House had a brief sitting on Monday, and again on Tuesday, after which their lordships adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir E. Grey, in reply to Mr. Lowther, said the Government had received information that gunpowder had been carried by a German steamer across Lake Nyasa and landed in the vicinity of British territory. Measures had been taken to control the movement of the powder, and the attention of the German Governor had been called to the facts. The remainder of the sitting was directed to the discussion of the clauses of the Equalization of Rates (London) Bill, which was not concluded at the adjournment. On Monday, the Report of Amendments to the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill was discussed, only a few of the Unionist members being present. The adjourned consideration of the Equalization of Rates (London) Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Tuesday, the third reading of the Evicted Tenants Bill was discussed, and all suggestions as to changing the compulsory character of the Bill having failed to find acceptance, the Bill was read a third time by a majority of 32 votes. On Wednesday, the clauses of the Equalization of Rates (London) Bill were again discussed, and eventually the Bill passed through Committee. Several other Bills were briefly considered.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of landowners and farmers in occupation of evicted farms in Cork county, held at Cork, on Monday, a resolution was unanimously adopted strongly condemning the Evicted Tenants Bill as an unjust measure, and refusing to surrender the farms of which they were lawfully and honestly possessed.

GENERAL.

The Bank Holiday was observed in London, on Monday, under unfavourable circumstances, so far as the earlier part of the day was concerned. The rain and dull sky in the morning had the effect of reducing the excursion traffic. In the afternoon and evening the improvement in the weather conditions led to an increase in the holiday-making.

Lord Justice Davey has been appointed to the vacant Lordship of Appeal.

The annual meeting of the British Association opened at Oxford, on Wednesday. The President, Lord Salisbury, delivered his inaugural address before a crowded audience in the Sheldonian Theatre. Lord Salisbury referred to the nature and origin of what are called the elements as the most notable of the scientific enigmas still defying solution, and pointed out that spectrum analysis, while yielding some important results, still left many difficulties unexplained. The nature of the ether was another unsolved riddle for scientists. The President proceeded to discuss the significance and to point out the limitations of the Darwinian theory. He recapitulated some of the difficulties of natural selection, and closed by endorsing the view expressed twenty years ago by Lord Kelvin, that the hypothesis of natural selection does not contain the true theory of evolution, if evolution there has been in biology.

The British and foreign Anti-Slavery Society has addressed to the Government a memorial in favour of the construction of the railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, and expressing regret that the Government should have decided indefinitely to postpone the adoption of measures for carrying the scheme into execution. Lord Rosebery, in reply, says he is not aware that the Government have announced any such decision. What he has himself said is, that it is a matter for consideration and mature judgment.

The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition started from Archangel for Franz Josef Land on the steam yacht Windward, on Sunday, in presence of the Governor and the British Consul.

The Naval Manœuvres are concluded, and, on Tuesday, the awards of the umpires with reference to Sunday's engagements was issued. It allows the claim of the "Blue" fleets against both the "Red" squadrons.

The half-yearly report of the National Free Labour Association sets forth that its true aim is "to protect the general body of labour from the tyranny and dictation of Socialistic trade union leaders," and enters into details with regard to various cases in which the association has been able to give such protection.

A demonstration, organized by the Social Democratic Federation in favour of universal adult suffrage, was held, on Sunday, in Trafalgar-square. There was a very small attendance. Mr. H. M. Hyndman presided. Resolutions in favour of universal adult suffrage, and also of "a co-operative commonwealth and a Social Democratic Republic," were carried.

The New English Bank of the River Plate (Limited) is shown by a statement of its affairs that has been issued to have aggregate liabilities amounting to more than a million and a-half, with assets estimated at £385,980. The deficiency with regard to contributories reaches a sum of £2,112,972.

The Court of Appeal, on Tuesday, confirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Kennedy in favour of the London and River Plate Bank, which had advanced to the ex-President Balmaceda funds on the security of silver, valued at £140,000, which the present Chilian Government claimed as being the property of the Republic.

The case of "Selous *vs.* Labouchere," for an alleged libel, has been settled, the latter having offered Mr. Selous an apology for the offensive paragraph in *Truth* to which objection was taken.

Dread of the workhouse was shown at an inquest in East London to have been the cause that induced a man and his wife, who were unable to find work and had pawned all their belongings, to poison themselves with oxalic acid.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, at Oxford, on the body of Mr. John L. G. Mowat, Fellow, Senior Bursar, and Librarian of Pembroke College, who was found hanging in his bedroom. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide in a fit of insanity.

A cabman, who was waiting outside a church where a wedding was proceeding, at Thanington, near Canterbury, on Monday, was struck by lightning, and himself and his horse were instantly killed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lord Denman; Major-Gen. J. R. Mackenzie; Surg.-Gen. J. H. Orr, C.B., M.D.; Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippisley; Dr. G. E. Fenwick; Dr. A. G. Fenwick; Dr. F. H. Underwood; Mr. P. Esslemont; Hon. Mrs. Pakenham.

MR. JAMES PAYN, in his latest instalment of his "Gleams of Memory" in the *Cornhill Magazine*, tells some delightful stories. Thus, for instance: "A correspondent of mine, to whom literature had been its own reward (and not a great one even a that) emigrated with his wife and family to California. I had never seen him, and never expected t hear from him again, for he had given up the pe for the pickaxe, and become a miner. 'When h had been six months away he sent me a registere letter with quite a large lump of gold in it. Wh I left England,' he said, 'I privately promised m self to send you the first nugget I should find, a here it is.' My wife wears it, but not as a jewel; seems to us set in something (though invisible) m beautiful and precious than pearls or diamonds."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, August 3, Lord Balfour asked whether the report of the Royal Commission on Opium and its use in India was likely to be communicated to Parliament before the close of the present session, and if not, whether the Government could state the reason for the delay.

Lord Brassey: As Chairman of the Opium Commission, I have been asked by Lord Reay to give the reasons why it has been found impracticable to report before the close of the present session. The Commissioners have not been idle. In the autumn of last year, immediately after their appointment, they commenced their inquiry in London. In November they reassembled at Calcutta. During their stay of eighty-three working days in India they held seventy sittings. To expedite the work a section only of the Commission visited Burma, while the other members continued their sittings in Calcutta. A similar arrangement was made later, during the tour through the Bombay Presidency. The printing of the evidence and the documents prepared for the Commission has been attended with some difficulty. The work was commenced at Calcutta in the Government of India Press, where it was admirably done; but as the Commission pushed forward on their tour, communication became more tedious. The fourth and fifth volumes of proceedings, therefore, had to be printed in London. The change involved a suspension of operations, and the last sheets of those volumes have but recently reached our hands. The volumes in question have now been presented to Parliament. The arrival after our return to England of numerous important communications from China and the Straits Settlements, which have had to be printed with the rest of our proceedings, was a further cause of delay. The information from China will be found in the last volume of proceedings. It was impossible to complete the draft report until the whole of the evidence had been fully considered. The drafting, however, has been advancing uninterruptedly. Nearly every section is now sufficiently complete for circulation to the members. We hope to present our report before the close of the year—in November.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Augus 3, Sir G. Chesney presented a petition signed by several thousand persons of various races, classes, and religions in India, expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that, in view of the continued fall in the value of silver and the difficulty of meeting the various heavy charges made upon them by this country, the import duties had not been raised in accordance with the wishes of the Government and Council of India, and declaring that the non-raising of such duties indicated that India was being governed, not in the interests of that country, but in the interests of England.

THE INDIAN BUDGET AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. Buchanan asked what was the estimated increase in the deficit on the Indian Budget owing to the further fall in the rupee.

Mr. Fowler said that the rate of exchange was estimated at the beginning of the year—namely, April 1 last, at 1s. 2d. Since then only four months had elapsed, and there were not yet sufficient data for the formation of a new estimate.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. Talbot asked the Secretary of State for India whether the report of the Royal Commission on the use of opium in India was likely to be laid before Parliament in the present session; if not, could the right hon. gentleman state when it would be presented.

Mr. Fowler: I understand from the Chairman of the Commission that they do not expect that the report can be issued before the end of the year.

THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

On Monday, August 6, Mr. Gourley asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, seeing that war had been declared between China and Japan, neutral vessels would be interrupted in their trade between those countries; if so, what time would be granted for sailing to and fro between belligerent ports; within what distance from British Indian and other Colonial coasts and harbours capture and seizure by either of the belligerent Powers would be considered legal; and if it was intended to define, for the guidance of British merchants and shipowners, what description of merchandise was to be considered contraband of war, thus avoiding, as far as possible, complications similar to those which arose during the American Civil War; and whether coal conveyed to non-blockaded ports would be legal traffic.

Sir F. Grey: The Japanese Government have promised that no warlike operations will be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches, and upon this condition the Chinese Government will not obstruct the approaches of Shanghai. The contending Powers will have, speaking generally, no right to interfere with neutral vessels, except in the event of an effective blockade with due notification, or in a case of contraband of war. It would be a dangerous and unusual course for Her Majesty's Government to undertake to define by a general statement what is and what is not contraband of war. For instance, coal has been held not to be contraband of war as a general rule, but it is possible that it might in certain cases become so. Her Majesty's Government of course adhere to the doctrine which they have heretofore maintained, that it is not for the belligerent to decide what is and what is not contraband of war regardless of the well-established rights of neutrals.

THE CASE OF BALVANT RAO BUTE.

On Tuesday, August 7, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the case of one Balvant Rao Bute, who was killed under circumstances of great brutality within British jurisdiction in the Gwalior State by Asad Jar Khan, the Superintendent of Police of the Indore State, and two of his subordinates, with the assistance of other persons: whether he is aware that these officers of the Indore State were tried by a special Judge and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, the Judge expressing his opinion that Asad Jar Khan, the Superintendent of the Indor Police, had bribed the Gwalior police to assist him in the perpetration of the crime: whether he is aware that the widow of Balvant Rao has, for the benefit of herself and family, repeatedly urged her claim to compensation from the Indore State for the slaughter of her husband, but without success, and whether Her Majesty's Government, through the Government of India, will take steps to secure that proper compensation is paid by the Indore State for the crime planned and committed by the chief of its police department.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The facts of this case are given in Parliamentary Paper No. 80 of 1893. The statement as to Asad Jar will be found in the paper. He was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment and fine. I have no information as to the widow's claim for compensation, but will inquire.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sir Donald Macfarlane asked the Secretary of State for India: With reference to the recent Return, entitled "East India (Military Expenditure)," and dated India Office, June 8, 1894, whether he is aware that there is no such general heading as "Military Expenditure" in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India? and that there are three distinct headings under which military expenditure is shown in the Indian Accounts, namely, "Army Services," "Military Works," and "Special Defence Works." On what grounds in the above-mentioned Return has the general heading "Military Expenditure" been used when the Return has reference only to "Army Services," and, why, if this Return was intended to apply to "Army Services" only, has not the usual heading in the Indian accounts, namely, "Army Services," been retained; whether the figures for gross expenditure on Army Services, as shown in the above-mentioned Return, are affected by the casual purchases of extra stores, i.e., scores which are afterwards sold as surplus stores; whether, during the eighteen years covered by the Return, the increase in net Army expenditure has been 7,910,271 rx., or nearly 200,000 rx. more than the increase in gross expenditure shown in the Return; whether it is to be inferred from the form of the Return that over 11,000,000 rx. of exceptional military expenditure has, during the last eight years, been distributed under the ordinary headings of "Army Services" in the Indian Accounts; whether he will grant a return showing, for the last ten years, the ordinary expenditure and the exceptional payments under their respective headings of the Government of India on "Army Services"; and whether Her Majesty's Government will represent to the Government of India the inconvenience of keeping the accounts in such a form that exceptional payments are habitually included under ordinary headings of account and so made to produce a fictitious fluctuation in what is classed as ordinary expenditure.

Mr. H. Fowler said: My answer to the first question is Yes. In reply to the second question, the reason is that the term "Military Expenditure" was used in my hon. friend's notice, given on April 16, and it was understood to mean "Army Services." The answer to the third question is Yes. The variation in the regular (not casual) purchases of stores is shown on page 6 of the Return to have been from a maximum of 1,154,000 rx. in 1887-88 to a minimum of 462,000 rx. The fourth question correctly states the fact, the reason being that the receipts in 1875-7 were higher by 193,057 rx. than in 1892-93. With regard to the fifth question, the exceptional payments shown on page 4 of the Return amounted to 11,032,781 rx. during the last eight years. Of this about 6,073,500 rx. is the extra expenditure incurred in Burma. The remainder (except "mobilisation" in 1889-90) is included under the head "Miscellaneous Services." In the Indian Financial Statement laid before Parliament each year the amount due to special expeditions is stated. The Return asked for in the sixth question cannot be compiled in England, and it would be little more than a division of the extra expenditure in Burma under the various heads. As to the seventh question, the head "Miscellaneous Services" is used generally for the purpose of including exceptional items which cannot be conveniently classed under the other heads. The amount due to special campaigns, &c., could be shown under a sub-head, if desired, as it is shown in the Return.

Sir Donald Macfarlane further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to an article, at page 247 of the current number of *India*, on Indian Military Expenditure; and whether the figures which are given in the table at page 248 of the same paper, showing that the net Indian military expenditure has increased by 7,106,511 rx. during the last eight years, out of a total incresre of 8,198,596 rx. for the last 18 years, are correct.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The figures are correct, but it must be remembered—(1) that military works, which are now included under the head of military expenditure, were not so included eight years ago; and (2) that a part of the increase is the necessary result of the fall in exchange as affecting military pay.

LONG HOURS IN THE SEA POST OFFICE.

On Thursday, August 9, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, during the first quarter of 1894, the assistant mail officers employed in the Sea Post Office between Bombay and Aden, worked on an average over twelve hours a day; and that, out of fifty-three days of such employment, they, during twenty-six days, worked over sixteen hours a day, and, in four cases, over twenty hours a day; and, whether, considering the effect of such hours on health in a tropical climate, he will cause inquiry to be made into the grievance complained of.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The information at the India Office does not come down to so late a date as the first quarter of 1894. In a report relating to 1893, it is stated that the staff is fixed so as to give each sorter about eight hours' work a day during a run of five days. In exceptional cases of very fast runs, they may with a heavy mail have to work for ten hours a day. In order to get through the work early in the voyage, they sometimes (especially if the weather is favourable) work longer; but, if so, it is by their own choice. The arrangements are such that, out of every twenty-one days, every sorter gets at least ten days' rest ashore, besides an additional week at Bombay after every three trips. I will, however, inquire whether, as a matter of fact, the sorters have been allowed voluntarily to work for the hours mentioned in the question, which would appear to be excessive.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. William Johnson,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any decision has been arrived at as to the amount of the military contribution to be paid annually by the Straits Settlements, and if he will state the amount.

Sir William Wedderburn,—Indian Government (speech of Lord Lansdowne),—To draw attention to a speech made by Lord Lansdowne at a public dinner at the Royal Exchange in Calcutta on January 23 last, while holding the office of Viceroy of India, when he is reported to have declared that the great danger to India lay in the tendency to transfer power from the Indian Government to the British Parliament; that Parliamentary powers prepetually exercised by irresponsible persons constituted a grave menace to the empire; that the tendency of the legislature was to usurp the functions of the executive; and that such usurpations marred the Government of India by upsetting the policy of a body of experts by another body which was swayed by emotion and sentiment; and to move a resolution.

Mr. Caine,—East India (Charges of Ecclesiastical Department),—That, in the opinion of this House, the charges of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India, being borne by taxation raised almost entirely from persons of the Hindoo and Mussulman faiths, are unjust, an unnecessary burden upon the revenues of the Indian Empire, and ought to be discontined.

Sir Donald Macfarlane,—East India (Opium Commission),—That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to charge any part of the cost of the Opium Commission to the revenues of India, it having been neither asked for nor desired by the people of that country.

Sir Donald Macfarlane,—East India (Financial Relations),—To call attention to the financial position of India; and to move a resolution.

Mr. Samuel Smith,—East India (Maladministration of the Law),—To call attention to the maladministration of the law in India, especially in connection with the recent conviction of Messrs. Dyer, Prautch, Hudson, and others in Bombay; and to move a resolution.

Mr. Seymour Keay,—East India (Hyderabad),—Address for copies of all papers relating to questions asked in the House of Commons on March 30 and November 17, 1893, regarding the alleged conduct of the British Resident at Hyderabad in enabling a person named Surwur Jung to obtain all the real power in the Hyderabad State, in prejudicing the course of justice in Hyderabad, in condoning the extortion by Surwur Jung of a bribe of 1,00,000 rs. from the Prime Minister of the State, and in compassing the removal from office of that Minister, and the banishment of his chief advisers. And, papers relative to the refusal to grant a perusal of certain reports received from the Government of India in regard to these matters.

MURDER OF A FRENCH EXPLORER IN TIBET.

M. Dutreuil de Rhins, a French geographer, who was engaged in Tibet upon a scientific mission for the French Government, has been murdered by natives, who bound him and threw him in a river. It appears that when the murderers came upon him M. de Rhins was accompanied only by one person, who had a narrow escape of sharing his fate. The papers of the scientific mission were looted. M. Girard, the French Ambassador at Pekin, requires of the Chinese Government the restitution of the papers. It is averred that among them were documents of the highest importance, some of which show that natives of Tibet had agreed to co-operate secretly with the mission, and for what purposes. M. Dutreuil de Rhins (the "Daily News" Paris correspondent tells us) went with M. de Brazza in the early days of his African adventures to make an exploration of the Congo to rival that of Mr. Stanley. He was sent by M Spuller, when that political personage was Foreign Minister, to explore Yunnan and those districts of Tibet which touch the Shan States and contain the fountain heads of the Me-kong. A sum of £4,000 was given him when he set out, and he was placed at the head of a survey party provided for at the expense of the French Government. M. Dutreuil de Rhins was for nearly four years in the Tibet highlands.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Paris has addressed the following letter to M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

By a telegram dated the 3rd instant, the Tsung-Li-Yamen charges me to convey to your Excellency its most profound regret for the death of M. Dutreuil de Rhins, which has just been communicated to it in the following terms, through the intermediary of the Governor-General of Chensi-Kandon. "I learn that M. Dutreuil de Rhins, who started from the interior of Tiber in the month of March, 1884, for Ci-Ning, a village situated in the mountains, arrived on July 5 last among a Tibetan tribe named the Red Hoods. He wished to make use of the horses belonging to this tribe, and an altercation arising M. Dutreuil de Rhins was seized by the tribesmen who had surrounded him, bound with cords, and then thrown into a river called the Tung-Tien, where he was drowned. An inquiry into the affair was immediately instituted." The Imperial Government, on receipt of this news, telegraphed instructions to the Governor-General to have the river searched for the body and to inflict condign punishment on the murderers. At the same time he was enjoined to lend every assistance to the fellow-travellers of the scientist and to preserve the notes, sketches and collections which he had made at the cost of so much labour and devotion. The Imperial Government has likewise instructed me to request your Excellency to convey the expression of its deep regret to the family of M. Dutreuil de Rhins. The Tsung-li-Yamen further desires to come to an understanding with the Republic in order to lesson the misfortune which the latter has just sustained.

ONE of the latest of the innumerable anecdotes of the new French President relates to a rather amusing experience of the war of '70. M. Casimir-Perier was in command of a company of Mobiles at the action of Bagneaux, in which he recognised a young peasant, who came from a village adjoining his estate, distinguishing himself by his coolness and excellent shooting. Accordingly, he accosted him, "Well done, my lad. You shall have a medal for this. But tell me, where did you learn to shoot so straight?" The young private was greatly taken aback, but at last managed to stammer out, "Well, captain, if the truth be told, it was at the hares on your estate!" However, the captain was as good as his word. He forgot the hares, but remembered the Prussians.

THE KOREAN EMBROGLIO.

CHINESE ACCOUNTS.

REUTER'S Agency received from the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the Kow Shing, which was sunk on July 25, by the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa, the following telegram, dated Shanghai, Aug. 2:—"Kow Shing. Officers.—Galsworthy, Tamplin, Welch, Wake. Engineers.—Gordon, Halley, Primrose. Passengers.—Hanneken and two German's, names unknown, were Hanneken saved. Galsworthy and Tamplin reported saved. Authentic report from Hanneken expected Aug. 4, when details will be sent."

A Shanghai telegram (Aug. 4) reported that intelligence had been received there that besides Captain Galsworthy, Chief Officer Tamplin and Quartermaster Evangelista were also saved after the sinking of the transport Kow Shing, and were taken by the Japanese to Sasebo, where they were detained as prisoners.

A later telegram stated that Vice-Admiral Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, on receiving the above news, ordered the despatch vessel Alacrity to proceed from Su-Shima, in the Corean Channel, to Sasebo, to demand the release of the prisoners. On the arrival of the Alacrity at Nagasaki, however, information was received that the Japanese Government would deliver the prisoners up at Nagasaki, thus obviating the necessity for the Alacrity to proceed to Sasebo.

Shanghai, Aug. 5 (*Times*).—Captain von Hanneken has deposed that the Japanese cruiser Naniwa ordered the Kow Shing to anchor. This order was obeyed. This cruiser then ordered the Kow Shing to follow her to Japan, whereupon the Chinese troops interfered, perferring death to prison. The captain of the Kow Shing explained that she was a British steamer and had left port before hostilities began. He offered to return to China. The Naniwa signalled, "Leave ship directly." The captain of the Kow Shing signalled that this was impossible, as the troops would not permit him to leave. The Naniwa retired and fired a torpedo and a broadside. As the Kow Shing was sinking, half-an-hour afterwards, the Naniwa lowered an armed boat, which fired on the men struggling in the water. The troops also fired.

The captain and the chief officer of the Kow Shing have been sent to Nagasaki in accordance with the demand of the British admiral.

It is reported that the German gunboat Iltis was present at the sinking of the Kow Shing, and saved 154 persons belonging to the ill-fated vessel, including Captain von Hanneken.

A supplemental account from Captain von Hanneken, sent from Shanghai on Aug. 7, states with regard to the alleged barbarous massacre in the water:—"We, the Europeans, jumped into the water. The Japanese lowered an armed boat, which fired upon the men in the ship. The men swiming in the water were fired at from both the Kow Shing and the Japanese warship Naniwa."

Tientsin, Aug. 7.—A Japanese trading barque has been seized by a small cruiser and brought into Taku. Her commander knew that a state of war prevailed, but risked it.

The British Declaration of Neutrality, which also warns Her Majesty's subjects against any infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, has been furnished to the Viceroy and extensively circulated in China.

The rivers are falling steadily. The Peiho will shortly be beyond risk of a Japanese raid.

Hong Kong, Aug. 8 (*Times*).—The Viceroy of Kwangtung has enlisted 5,000 of the "Black Flags." He has strengthened the Canton river forts, has stationed four gunboats at Tiger Island and has laid submarine mines at Foochow and Tamsui. The lights in the lighthouses on the south coast have been extinguished.

The following is a copy of a telegram dated Aug. 6, received at Lloyd's:—"Chinese Government extinguished lights, Ampiug and Takao lighthouses. Formosa, Aug. 5."

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, writing on June 29, says:—"A further contingent of 10,000 foreign drilled Chinese troops has been ordered to proceed from Tientsin to Corea, and more are likely to follow as soon as the difficulties of transport and commissariat can be arranged.

"The Chinese Fleet, under Admiral Ting, proceeded to Chemulpo about June 23, and the director of the Kiangnan Arsenal has been instructed by the Viceroy of Nanking to order the remainder of the Nanyang Fleet to assemble at Woosung at once, and to prepare for sea. Two steel cruisers of the Southern Fleet have also been detained for active service.

"According to, *Hupao* a native Shanghai newspaper, the Japanese forces have a supply of provisions sufficient for three months, at Jenchuan they have fourteen chartered vessels for transport, thirteen men-of-war, and 5,500 soldiers. At Fusan there are 1,000 soldiers, and at Yuensan 2,000 soldiers, and large reinforcements have been sent to these places."

Shanghai, Aug. 6 (*Times*).—The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang expects that England will claim compensation for the relatives of those who lost their lives by the sinking of the Kow Shing and for he owners of the cargo and of the vessel, which was under the protection of the British flag when she was destroyed by the Japanese in Corean waters before the declaration of war. He estimates the indemnity due to China at 3½ million dollars.

REPORTED MILITARY ENGAGEMENT.

Shanghai, August 2 (*Reuter*).—An official telegram received here from Tientsin states that in the engagements between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Yashan (Asan) on July 27 and 28 the Japanese were repulsed with the loss of over 2,000 men.

A telegram from Yokohama (Aug. 3) claimed a victory over the Chinese at Asan. On Aug. 4 the following was reported from Tokio:—The Japanese Government to-day received the following official report from General Ohshima, commanding the Japanese troops in Korea:—

After severe fighting during five hours, commencing at 5 a. m. on July 29, we gained a decisive victory. The enemy's entrenchments Cho Chan Hon were captured and more than 500 out of about 2,800 Chinese soldiers were killed and wounded, while on our side the loss was five officers and seventy soldiers. The enemy dispersed and fled towards Hong-Chow. Possibly they intend to avail themselves of the Korean boats in the neighbourhood of Gunsan. We captured many flags, four cannon, and a quantity of other material, and, pursuing the enemy, we took possession of their headquarters.

The following Reuter telegram from Yokohama (Aug. 6) has been published:—

Further engagements have occurred between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Korea, in which the troops of the Mikado have again been victorious. They have taken Soikwan with trifling loss, after routing the Chinese, who fled in the direction of Koshiu. The Chinese loss is estimated at 500 killed and wounded. The Japanese are now in possession of the important position of Asan, or Yashan.

There is great rejoicing in Tokio and the large towns at the news of the Japanese victories. The warlike feeling among the people, which was strong at the outset, has become intense, and there is much popular excitement.

The Mikado has issued an imperial ordinance declaring that Chinese may continue to reside in Japan, despite the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations, providing that they follow peaceful avocations and preserve an orderly demeanour.

Rumours are current to-day that the Japanese fleet has suffered a reverse, but no date or place or other detail is mentioned.

In connection with the above Reuter's Agency has been informed at the Japanese Legation that the telegram is not regarded there as referring to a fresh fight, but merely as giving supplementary details of the engagement which took place on July 29.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says that at the Japanese Legation on Wednesday it was stated that in Seoul, where a Regent had been appointed, everything was now quiet. The statement that the Japanese now occupied the former head-quarters of the Chinese at Asan was correct. For a time military operations in the south of Korea had come to a standstill because the Chinese troops there had been dispersed.

The Press Association learns from an authoritative source that there is no confirmation of the report that the Chinese recently defeated the Japanese troops in Korea, on July 27 or 28, with a loss to the Japanese of 2,000 killed. It is even doubted that any engagement at all took place before Aug. 29, when the Japanese defeated the Chinese, and occupied the latter's head-quarters at Yashan, since which hostilities in South Korea appear to have been suspended.

THE POWERS AND THE QUARREL.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3 (*Standard*).—The newspapers contain rather aggressive articles upon the Korean question, asserting the necessity of Russia not allowing herself to be tricked into security, and thus permitting England to steal a march on her. I am, however, in a position to state that these sentiments are not official, and that, on the contrary, perfect accord continues to subsist on this head between the Governments of London and St. Petersburg.

Berlin, Aug. 3 (*Standard*).—The conjecture I mentioned yesterday, that the protection of German interests in Eastern Asia was part of the business of the conference between the Emperor and Chancellor Caprivi at Wilhelmshaven is confirmed to-day. According to a semi-official communication published this morning, the cruisers Alexandrine, Arcona, and Marie, at present on the Western Coast of America, have received orders to start at once for Chinese waters.

Shanghai, Aug. 8 (*Reuter*).—It is reported on good authority from Tientsin that the efforts made by Great Britain and by Russia to secure peace between China and Japan have, for the time being, fallen through. China refuses to surrender her suzerainty over Korea, and, although she was in the first instance willing to negotiate on the question of reforms in that country, the aggressive action of Japan, as evinced in the sinking of the Kow Shing, has made any settlement exceedingly difficult.

According to a Shanghai telegram, Russian official residents predict intervention should the war be prolonged and Russian trade suffer. Every reported Russian movement excites exceptional attention. An understanding with China is said to exist.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Tuesday:—The change of opinion which has recently taken place in the Russian Press towards England is observed here with attention, especially the fact that the *Novoe Vremia*, in treating of the sinking of the Kow Shing, takes the part of the Japanese quite decidedly.

Paris, Aug. 8.—In an article on the situation in the Far East the *Matin* advises the French Government to notify Great Britain that France will preserve strict neutrality as regards Korea, but that in the case of any nation other than China or Japan obtaining any advantage whatever, France reserves the right to take a similar advantage. "It is as well," adds the journal, "to study carefully and at once what points there are by means of which we could re-establish to the benefit of France that equilibrium which would be destroyed in that part of the world if Great Britain should occupy Port Hamilton and Russia Port Lazareff. It is the only way of ever being sure that we shall not be deceived by Great Britain."

A Reuter telegram from Paris, dated Aug. 3, states that the French Government has been the first to inform Lord Kimberely that she agrees to England's invitation to observe strict neutrality as regards China and Japan.

A CHINESE IMPERIAL EDICT.

The *Times* correspondent at Tientsin telegraphed (Aug. 2):—

The preamble of an Imperial edict., just issued, recites the Chinese claims, which have been made for hundreds of years, to suzerainty over Korea. Constant assistance has been rendered by China to her vassal King for the subduing of rebellions. China, proceeds the document, recently sent forces to Korea with this object, and Japan, without any right, also sent troops, refusing to withdraw them. Moreover, the Japanese sank a transport carrying Chinese soldiers. Other Powers have condemned the actions of Japan. The Emperor places all the military authorities under the Viceroy Li Hung Chang to protect the rights of the Empire, with orders to capture and destroy all Japanese ships wherever found. Probably a copy of the edict will be communicated to the Powers to-day.

LI HUNG CHANG CENSURED.

A *Central News* telegram from Tientsin (Aug. 3) stated:—

The Emperor blames his Viceroys for having allowed Japan to be beforehand in their preparations for hostilities. As a mark of his disfavour, he has divested Li Hung Chang of the Order of the Yellow Riding Jacket, the Viceroy receiving at the same time an Imperial notification that he has been remiss in his warlike efforts. The news has caused a sensation here, but is having a marked effect. All the deserters from the forces on the march to Taku who were recaptured were beheaded this morning. There were no exceptions.

A further telegram from Shanghai (Aug. 3) reported that the conspiracy against Li Hung Chang was hatched in the Royal Palace at Pekin. The Emperor is still under family influence, which is fanatically hostile to the pro-Christian policy of Li Hung Chang. Sir Robert Hart (it was added) was expected to assert his authority to restore Li. If not, official anarchy might ensue.

The twenty thousand Chinese troops who have entered Corea from Manchuria were reported to have crossed the Yaloo River and to be marching southward, Eight thousand more men had left Monkden, the capital of Manchuria, on their way to Seoul.

ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

A Tientsin telegram (Aug. 6) states that when the Japanese Embassy took steamer on their departure the Chinese troops mounted the walls of the Taku forts hurling mud and missiles towards the Minister and using offensive cries. The Viceroy sent a personal message to the Japanese Minister regretting that the soldiery at Taku had so far forgotten themselves. The disorderly soldiers will be suitably punished.

A CHINESE OUTRAGE AND APOLOGY TO ENGLAND.

According to a *Central News* telegram from Shanghai, dated Aug. 7, steamship Chung King, flying the British flag, had arrived there, and her captain had furnished a full narrative of the outrage committed on board of her, for which the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, had since tendered an apology to the British Consul. The captain stated that while at Tong Ku the vessel was boarded by a number of Chinese soldiers. He had sixty Japanese on board, many being women with children. The soldiers commenced chasing the Japanese, and the women sought to hide themselves. Each one when found was tightly secured, their feet being fastened together and their hands being tied behind them. In this way they were thrown upon the warf, where they lay helpless. Several of them fainted under the treatment. The men were severely handled. Besides ordering the Japanese to be released, the Viceroy ordered that the Chinese soldiers implicated should be severely punished.

CAPTAIN LANG'S OPINIONS.

With the object of obtaining expert opinion on the condition of the Chinese Navy, and for the purpose of ascertaining in detail the strength of the Chinese sea forces as compared with those of Japan, a representative of Reuter's Agency had an interview with Captain Lang, R.N., the officer under whom some of the principal Chinese forts were constructed, and who was for many years the principal European in the Chinese Navy. Asked for his opinion of the Navy, Captain Lang said:—

There is the making of anything in the Chinese. They are well trained and excellent marksmen, and the discipline is very good. As compared with the Japanese, the Chinese Navy is about equal. Probably the Japanese have more dash and go, and there is among them more *esprit de corps*. Otherwise the two naval forces are about the same. When I was in command the condition of the Chinese Navy was such that I should have had no fear of meeting the Japanese, or, for the matter of that, any other navy. In steam tactics the Chinese were well to the fore, and their drills were excellent and unsurpassed anywhere. All depends, however, upon how they are led. With an officer like Admiral Ting, whom I would not hesitate to follow anywhere, the Chinese Navy would prove a splendid force. If the men have confidence in their leaders they will face anything.

The Chinese ships are very good, but some of their guns are becoming obsolete. Their ironclads are as good as any of our own ships. Their principal battleships were built in 1882. The vessels are kept in good order and, contrary to popular belief, are beautifully clean. The guns also are in excellent order. They are Krupps and Armstrongs, but principally Krupps.

With regard to their forts the Chinese are well to the front. At my suggestion the Wei-hai-wei Fort was constructed on the site of a fishing village, and now forms the principal Chinese depot. It bristles with Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages, and there are in it about thirty-five heavy Krupp guns. In my opinion Wei-hai-wei is impregnable, and no Japanese fleet dare approach it.

Four years ago the Chinese Navy was very strong, and it ought now to be in an unsurpassed condition. I am afraid, however, that the discipline has become rather lax since European influence was withdrawn. At the present time there is no high European official in the fleet, although there are one or two Englishmen at Wei-hai-wei, so it has possibly deteriorated, although I do not positively know that such is the case. I used to find, however, that on returning to the fleet after a period of absence things had gone back somewhat, and I suppose this must always be the case where Asiatics are concerned. None of the best ships except the Chen-Yuen have yet been in action, and the ships in the late encounter probably had their whole time occupied in protecting the convoy.

I conclusion Captain Lang said:—

My idea is that China is holding back her navy, being unwilling to run unnecessary risk. This was the case in her war with France, and I believe she will keep quiet until she is able to strike a decisive blow. I do not believe the Chinese ships will go out to look for the Japanese war vessels. Probably they will remain quiet until the coast of China is menaced. In the end there is no doubt that Japan must be utterly crushed. If China liked she could keep a war going for a century. She is a self-supporting country, and is quite content to wait for a desired result. The Chinese bitterly hate the Japanese, and I can well believe the present struggle is pleasing to both nations. Knowing what I do of them I think it will be carried through to the bitter end if the two Powers are allowed to continue the war. I do not believe that the Chinese will land in Japan, but it is quite possible that they will take the Loochoo Islands and will drive the Japanese out of Korea. Certainly China will not rest satisfied until then.

LATEST NEWS.

Tientsin, August 9.—The Emperor has directed a levy upon his Viceroys for a war tribute. A foreign loan has been mooted.

The soldiers who maltreated the Japanese on board the British ship Chung King have been flogged.

Disbanded troops who were employed in the French war are applying in large numbers for service against Japan. The volunteers are principally from the fierce and fanatical province of Hunan.

More troops are being rapidly pushed on to the Manchuria-Korean frontier. The difficulties of commissariat already begin to weigh heavily. China is moving warily, but sparing no effort to ensure delivering a crushing blow in Korea. European officers are with the advancing Chinese.

The Viceroy continues exceptionally active.

August 8.—The report that the Viceroy's rank and privileges had been reduced by Imperial command is entirely unfounded.

General Yeh has not been killed at Asan.

The Chinese steamer Kwangui has not been sunk.

Chief Officer Tamplin has been further questioned on the particular incidents attending the sinking of the Kow Shing. His story does not bear out the charge against the Japanese of murdering the drowning Chinamen, and on this point he is at variance with Captain von Hanneken. Mr. Tamplin says:—"I was some time in the water before I was picked up by the Japanese. They were very kind and gave me every care and attention. The Chinese soldiers on board the Kow Shing fired on me after I sprang into the water, but so far as I saw the Japanese fired at the Chinese soldiers who had left the Kow Shing in the ship's boats and were continuing the fight."

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—Letters from Yokohama and Nagasaki received to-day show conclusively that the Japanese are pouring reinforcements into Korea. The Government his practically requisitioned all the fast steamboats flying the Japanese flag. Some are used as troopers, others as store-ships, and some with light guns act as swift cruisers. Two transport fleets have recently left for Korea. The first was bound to Chemulpo. The destination of the second was unknown, but is believed to have been Gensan. Huge quantities of stores and war material are being taken to Korea.

THE COMPULSORILY RETIRED COLONELS.

THE following "Statement of Case" has been drawn up:—"The contention of the compulsorily retired colonels, whose cases are presented for consideration, is as follows:—That before purchase was abolished we had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and were, either by command of a regiment or equivalent staff employment, qualifying for and approaching the rank of colonel, and consequently have received no promotion under the non-purchase system that would bring us under the operation of the recommendation contained in Lord Penzance's report (page 3, paragraph 14, of the paper)—namely, 'That no purchase officers who have been or may be promoted at any time since the abolition of purchase can claim exemption from any new regulations affecting the rank to which they may have been promoted which for the good of the service it may be determined to adopt or impose.' We claim the 'vested rights of position,' which the War Office acknowledges is a valid plea and argument. Mr. Stanhope said that the principles which governs these vested rights is the rank held at the time of the change.' We are further confirmed in our contention by the warrant of 1877-78, the outcome of Lord Penzance's report. This warrant declares that a colonel (if a lieutenant-colonel before Oct. 1, 1877) shall be eligible for promotion to major-general till sixty-three years of age, and if holding an appointment at that time he may continue to hold it until the time of its expiry; that a lieutenant-colonel (if such before the same date) till sixty, &c. No better words than these could give a clearer statement of an officer's vested rights of position at the time of change.' A change soon took place. Before the warrant of 1877-78 had been three years in operation, the warrant of 1881-82 was issued. This warrant violated the vested right of position we had acquired, and which had been guaranteed to us by the former warrant. It curtailed by four years the age of the colonel's eligibility to attain the rank of major general (i.e., from sixty-three to fifty-nine), and cut away in a most cruel and reckless manner his long service, his present and his future promotion with its accessory advantages. That Mr. Childers was fully conscious of the injury he was inflicting on us colonels by the issue of this warrant is plainly evident from what he stated in the House of Commons on June 24, 1881—the 'honourable pledge' which appears on page 11 of the paper. We contend that neither in spirit nor in letter have the promises therein made been carried out. The calculations regarding our 'present prospects' at the time, of our retirement have been done in secret, and from what is shown of them, on most strange and fallacious bases; their results have turned out glaringly wrong in each instance. We have been denied the promise of the actuary's aid on our side, and consequently have deeply suffered in the matter of compensation awarded to us. We do not question in any way the perfect right of the Crown to issue new warrants and regulations, but we submit that, in all honour and justice, we should not have to bear the ruinous consequences of a departure from the principle commonly observed; that new rules should not be introduced to the damage of those public servants who took service upon the faith of old rules, which they have faithfully observed, and which they regarded as forming between themselves and the public not, indeed, a contract recognized and enforcible by law, but an agreement which would be observed in substance. This principle was honourably observed towards those colonels who were taken from the Active List when the limit of age was introduced by the warrant of 1877-78, and we respectfully submit that similar treatment should be extended to us. In conclusion, we promise that if any independent inquiry shall decide that we have 'no case' this agitation shall cease at once and for ever."

PROMOTION TO COLONEL.

In the *Gazette* of Friday, August 3, thirty-eight lieutenant-colonels of Cavalry, Artillery, and Royal Engineers were promoted to the rank of colonel in the Army. The following list gives the names by age seniority. It will be seen that there is a difference of as much as sixteen years between the three seniors and the two juniors:—

Tollner, B. L., Remount Staff, Nov. 25, 1839.
Parker, R. J. H., R. E., Jan. 31, 1840.
Champernowne, H., R.E., May 21, 1840.
Galway, W. J., R.E., March 23, 1841.
Larminie, E. M., R.E., April 3, 1841.
Marsh, J. S., R.E., May 14, 1841.
Burton, W. B., h.p., 26th-90th Foot, Sept. 12, 1841.
Anstey, S. H., R.E., Sept. 23, 1841.
Sandes, H. S. S., R.E., Oct. 17, 1841.
Burton, G. S., h.p., 9th Foot, Oct. 28, 1841.
Brooke, A. de V., R.E., Nov. 10, 1841.
Rathbone, W. H., R.E., Dec. 21, 1841.
Robinson, J. C., R.A., March 1, 1842.
Chater, V., h.p., 91st-93rd Foot, April 7, 1842.
Lockyer, E. S. B., R.A., April 19, 1842.
Rolph, W. M., h.p., 17th Foot, July 11, 1842.
Brough, J. F., R.A., Sept. 17, 1842.
Hunt, J. L., h.p., 7th Hussars, Jan. 5, 1843.
O'Callaghan, D. D. T., R.A., Jan. 25, 1843.
Browrigg, H. S., h.p., Rifle Brigade, March 18, 1843.
Anderson, A. D., R.A., March 19, 1843.
Carey, C. de B., R.E., March 17, 1843.
Kennedy, C. H. S., h.p., 62nd-99th Foot, July 9, 1843.
Poignand, G., h.p., 100th-109th Foot, Oct. 8, 1843.
Turnbull, G. W. M., R.A., Nov. 23, 1843.
Jerrard, F. B. J., h.p., 33rd-76th Foot, Aug. 24, 1844.
Nesbitt, E., h.p., 33rd-76th Foot, Feb. 5, 1845.
De Berniere, H. J. de B., h.p., 29th-36th Foot, April 15, 1845.
Wilkinson, A., h.p., 40th-82nd Foot, May 29, 1845.
Cotton, R. B., h.p., 62nd-99th Foot, Aug. 23, 1845.
Ravenhill, E. H. G., h.p., 53rd-85th Foot, Nov. 11, 1845.
Settle, H. H., R.E., Jan. 27, 1847.
Churchill, M., h.p., 48th-58th Foot, Jan. 28, 1848.
Auld, R., h.p., 5th Foot, Oct. 1, 1848.
Laye, J. H., h.p., 26th-90th Foot, Feb. 4, 1809.
Sparkes, J. G., h.p., 45th-95th Foot, Oct. 9, 1851.
Rundle, H. M. L., R.A., Jan. 6, 1856.
Hunter, A., 4th Foot, Sept. 6, 1856.

Cols. Rundle and Hunter, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, may fairly congratulate themselves on their exceptional good luck, seeing that they find themselves on promotion among the three youngest officers of their rank in the Army. The youngest colonel in the Army is Major and Brevet-Col. F. Ventris, Essex Regt., who was born Feb. 10, 1857, and became a colonel June 15, 1889, when only thirty-two years of age. Cols. Rundle and Hunter are the only two born in the year 1856. There is one who was born in 1854—Col. A. G. Creagh, R.A; one born in 1853—Col. Ian Hamilton, military secretary in India; and eight born in 1852—namely, Cols. J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., R.A.; H. E. Colvile, C.B., Grenadier Guards; Hon. G. H. Gough, 14th Hussars; Hon. E. C. Digby, half-pay, Grenadier Guards; J. D. P. French, half-pay, 19th Hussars; V. Hatton, Grenadier Guards; Lord Dundonald, 2nd Life Guards; and W. H. Mackinnon, assistant adjutant-general, Home District. Col. J. G. Sparkes, promoted on Friday last, has been fortunate, for there are only fourteen colonels on the list junior to him in years, although his experience has been purely regimental.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE Chaplain from the Punjab who denied the existence of a practice of handing the bag to soldiers at parade services, endeavours thus to reconcile his allegations with those of a "Field Officer" in "Truth" of the 26th ult.:—

The statement of "Field Officer" seemed nothing less than astounding to me, until a very simple solution of his contradiction of my statement occurred to me. It is this:—The bag is certainly handed round at all parade services that I have ever attended, but only to the officers and civilians and their families. The waste of time and the obvious absurdity of asking men to contribute at a service which most of them would not attend if they were not compelled to do so, are sufficient reasons to prevent most Chaplains from allowing such a practice in their churches.

Whether this explains the discrepancy between the two statements, I must leave to experts. I am expecting, with mixed feelings, to get by an early Indian mail the experience of innumerable Indian readers on this knotty point; but I cannot honestly say that I think it deserves further discussion.

I would call attention to the candid admission in the above letter that most of the men would not attend a parade service "if they were not compelled to do so." Coming from an Army Chaplain these words are highly significant, and suggest a momentous question, which I should scarcely have had the courage to raise on my own account. If it is not justifiable to ask "alms and oblations" of a soldier who only attends the service on compulsion, on what principle do you justify compulsory service at all? To expect a man present on compulsion to contribute to the offertory is, says my friend the chaplain, an "obvious absurdity." A 'fortiori' must it be an obvious absurdity to expect a man to pray or sing praises on compulsion. One C.O. can march Tommy Atkins to church, but twenty C.O.'s cannot make him pray when he gets there.

And I take it that compulsion in these matters is calculated to induce a spirit the reverse of prayerful. From infancy we have been taught what happened to Old Daddy Longlegs when he wouldn't say his prayers. Possibly he was rightly punished. But do you suppose that his punishment brought him to a better frame of mind? I don't. They might take him by his left leg and throw him downstairs, but depend upon it when he got to the bottom what he said was something very different from a prayer. His language was probably unfit for repetition, and that is why history is silent on the subject. Far be it from me to draw a parallel between Tommy Atkins and Daddy Longlegs; but still there is a certain analogy between taking an offender by the left leg and throwing him downstairs, and placing him under arrest and bringing him before a court-martial, which is probably what would happen to Tommy if he refused to perform his devotions. I cannot help thinking that persuasion is better than force in such matters, and that if men were free to go to church or stop away, it would be better for the church and better for the men. And then there would be no difficulty about the bag.

There seems to be the same soreness in India that there is at home over the retailing of goods in the canteens at higher prices than rule in the shops outside. A case in point occurred not long since at Gharial, where an order was issued forbidding the men of a certain regiment to deal in the Kashmir bazaar outside the barracks, the order being due apparently to complaints by the vegetable-wallah in the regimental bazaar that the men were getting their vegetables cheaper outside. Such orders are a grandmotherly interference with the liberty of the men, and there ought to be no need of them. All the regimental shops in barracks should be run on co-operative principles, that is to say, they ought to serve the men better and more cheaply than the shops outside, and to give them, in one form or another, the benefit of whatever profit is made.

A very interesting communication with reference to the claim of Indian public servants to compensation for currency depreciation reaches me from a retired officer. There is no 'legal' claim, he admits, any more than a contractor has a legal claim to be relieved from the consequences of having made an unprofitable contract; but the Government, like any other employer, has an interest in the welfare of its own employes over and above what it has in the rest of its subjects; and it may be well, on strict grounds of expediency, to recognise an obligation of this kind for two reasons: (1) that the Government can get better work out of a contented and prosperous servant than from one who has his energies distracted and the heart taken out of him by pecuniary embarrassment; (2) that the servants of the Indian Government are under peculiar temptations to relieve their financial necessities at the expense of the native community. My correspondent recalls the fortunes made by Anglo-Indian functionaries in the days of Clive and Hastings, when official pay was low, and quotes Macaulay's contrast between this state of things and the modern system of providing for the retired Anglo-Indian by a handsome pension. I cheerfully admit the force of these arguments. But, for better or worse, the principle of compensation has now been recognised; and the chief practical consideration left is that of ways and means.

The question has been asked of me why the ladies of the Indian Nursing Service should pay income-tax. Their incomes range from Rs. 175 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The mysteries of the Indian Income-tax Acts are unkown to me; nor am I eager to improve my acquaintance with them, finding the English Income-tax sufficient. I am told, however, that regimental officers in India pay no tax on pay under Rs. 500. If that be so, I should much like to know on what principle nurses are taxed under Rs. 300, or even under Rs. 200.—"Truth."

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

IT has been arranged that the Reliefs come out to India in the following order:—

The Malabar, leaving Portsmouth on Sept. 1, takes out the 23rd Company, Southern Division, R.A., and drafts. The Victoria leaves Southampton on Sept. 13, with the 4th Dragoon Guards, and drafts. The Dilwara, on Sept. 27, carries drafts only. The Britannia leaves Southampton, on Oct. 11, with drafts for Gibraltar; also with the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 18th Companies, Western Division, R.A., and drafts for India. At Gibraltar, on Oct. 15, she will embark the 3rd and 26th Companies, Eastern Division, R.A., for India. The Victoria leaves Southampton, on Nov. 10, with the 2nd Bn. Leinster Regt. for Malta, where she will embark, Nov. 18, the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles for India. The Dilwara sails from Southampton on Nov. 24, with drafts only. The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Dec. 1, with the 1st Bn. Scottish Rifles and drafts for India, also drafts for Gibraltar, where she will embark (on Dec. 6) the 12th and 24th Companies, Eastern Division, R.A., for India. The Britannia, leaving Southampton on Dec. 8, the Victoria on Jan. 9, 1895, and the Dilwara on Jan. 23rd, carry drafts only. The Britannia, on Feb. 6, leaves Southampton, with the 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regt. for Gibraltar; sailing thence on Feb. 10, with the 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifles for Malta; and thence, three days later, with the 1st Bn. Royal West Surrey Regt. for India. The Malabar, from Portsmouth on Feb. 20, will carry only drafts.

On the homeward voyage the Victoria will leave Bombay on Oct. 11, with a squadron of the 2nd Dragoon Guards for Egypt, and details for England. She will leave Port Said on Oct. 22, with a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and is due at Portsmouth on Nov. 1. The Malabar leaves Bombay on Oct. 16, with the 9th Company Southern Division and the 23rd Company, Eastern Division, R.A., for Aden, and the remainder of the 2nd Dragoon Guards for Egypt. She will bring home the 2nd and 6th Companies, Western Division, R.A., from Aden, and the remainder of the 7th Dragoon Guards from Egypt. The Dilwara leaves Bombay on Oct. 25, with the 28th Company, Southern Division, and the 12th and 13th Companies, Western Division, R.A., for Portsmouth direct. The Britannia leaves Bombay on Nov. 8, with the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt. for Aden, whence she brings home the 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. She also takes the 14th and 15th Companies Eastern Division, R.A., to Gibraltar. The Victoria leaves Bombay on Dec. 8, with details. The Dilwara leaves on Dec. 22, with the 1st Bn. Leinster Regt. and details. The Britannia leaves on Jan. 5, 1895, with details. The Malabar sails on Jan. 12, with the 21st and 22nd Companies, Eastern Division, R.A., for Gibraltar, and the 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles and details for England. The last four troopships on the list bring home details only.

The following additional movements are also announced:—About November next a Royal Indian Marine steamer will convey the 1st. Bn. of the Rifle Brigade from India to Hongkong, and return thence to India with the 1st Bn. Shropshire L.I. A transport, leaving England probably in January next, will convey the 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt. to Malta; the 2nd Bn. Connaught Rangers from Malta and Cyprus to Egypt; the 2nd Bn. South Lancashire Regt. from Egypt to India; the 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, from India to Singapore, and the 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., from Singapore to Portsmouth.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE have reason to believe that the Surgeon-Lieutenants who were successful at the recent final examination at Netley will be appointed to Presidencies as under:—G. Ramsay, D. W. Sutherland, W. Selby, T. A. Granger, H. J. K. Bamfield, J. W. Grant, A. H. Moorhead, W. D. Hayward, and A. W. F. Russell, Bengal; V. B. Bennett, Bombay; W. F. Scott-Moncrieff, Bengal; H. M. Moore, and D. C. Johnston, Bombay; C. R. Pearce, Madras.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. LLOYD, Bengal Staff Corps, second-in-command, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has permission to retire on October 16 next.

LESSONS OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

AN UNPLEASANT CONTINGENCY FORESHADOWED.

NAVAL Commanders-in-Chief at home ports received on Friday night (Aug. 3) a telegram from the Admiralty, announcing that war had been declared between the mobilised fleets. The plan of operation was as follows :—

The object of the "A" (red) Fleet at Falmouth is to get to Belfast while the "C" (blue) Fleet at Queenstown, supported by torpedo-boats along the coast, will endeavour to cut them off. The "B" (red) Fleet in Berehaven will proceed to the north and endeavour to join the "A" (red) Fleet at Belfast, while the "D" (blue) Fleet in the Shannon will do its best to effect junction. The manœuvres will last ten days.

The manœuvres have, however, closed prematurely with a verdict in favour of the "Blue" Fleet, under Rear-Admirals Seymour and Drummond. It appears that on Sunday morning (Aug. 5), a keenly-fought battle, which lasted several hours, took place off Belfast between the "Red" and "Blue" Fleets. The area of the conflict was a few miles of the Irish Sea, from the Straits of Portpatrick down to the Isle of Man. The "Blue" Fleet having effected a junction of the C and D divisions drove the B squadron into Belfast, and claimed to have captured them. In a subsequent engagement with the A division, the B fleet came to their assistance, the result of the action being that both sides claimed the victory.

The umpires at the Admiralty gave their decision on the disputed points with the result that the "Blue" fleet is adjudged to have won through having crippled "Red's" second squadron in the first action, and in spite of having lost two of its own slowest battleships. The result of the Admiralty decision was communicated to the "Blue, Fleets in these terms :—"Claims of C and D Fleet for 'Red' B Fleet allowed. Claims of the 'Red Fleet for Colossus and Edinburgh allowed. Claims of Alarm, Onyx, Sheldrake, and Gossamer against Australia disallowed. Claims of C and D Fleet against A 'Red' Fleet allowed. Admiral congratulates squadron on the result of their energy." As the "Blue" Fleet had no difficulty in effecting a junction in the North Channel long before the "Red" Fleet from Berehaven and Falmouth (under Admirals Fitzroy and Dale) could reach that point, the conclusion arrived at—by way of analogy—is that with the French at Brest and Toulon we are at a disadvantage in the Mediterranean. The two "Blue" Fleets combined off Belfast, it is maintained, as the French North Sea Squadron and Mediterranean Fleet, would unite off Gibraltar.

The "Blue" Fleet had the advantage of obtaining information from their friends on both sides of the Irish Channel, and a further advantage by the liability to attack from "Blue" torpedo-boats, which A "Red" Fleet now ran the gauntlet of in the same Channel. This was counterblanced by the superiority of the "Reds" to the "Blues," the relative strength being as "Red" is to "Blue" so is eight to seven.

The "Standard" of Aug. 8, said :—

The old prediction that the Mediterranean was destined to become "a French lake," only indicates half the story. Let the Toulon Fleet pass through the Straits of Gibraltar while our Mediterranean Fleet is playing the part performed by Admiral Fitzroy when racing after the "Blue" Squadron under Admiral Seymour, and the next step will consist in a combined attack, after the manner of C and D, against our Channel Fleet, the French force from Toulon having united with the Fleet from Brest. The Channel Fleet being disposed of, like that of Admiral Dale, the two French Fleets would go in search of our Mediterranean Squadron against which the enemy would appear with a greatly superior force, though the latter would inevitably have suffered some damage in the previous encounter with British ships. The Naval station at Toulon gives an enormous advantage to the French.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," of Aug 7, said:—

A more ominous discovery . . . . is the utter inadequacy of our supply of seamen and officers. The force which we mobilised would have been quite insufficient to maintain the honour of our flag against France and Russia, yet it exhausted our depots and drew heavily upon our coastguard, and even our Naval Reserve, to man it. Whence we are to get crews in time of war for the thirty-four ironclads which we did not commission it is hard to imagine. The Naval Reserve are not sufficiently trained to take our ships at once into action. A correspondent with the Fleet says of them : "The majority have no acquaintance with steamship work and their knowledge of gunnery is of the slightest." We have absolutely no reserve of really trained men, except only the coastguard, who are few in number, and would be wanted on land to work the signals. Contrast these with the 60,000 men whom the "Inscription Maritime" gives France, and the weakness of our position is evident. The breakdowns both of ships and officers show how great is the strain which we are inflicting on both by our inadequate numbers.

Among other matters impressed upon us by the manoeuvres are the following :—The urgent need of a reliable steam-steering apparatus : the necessity for improving the coaling facilities in the first-class cruisers of the Crescent class, as, according to the "Times" correspondent, it was found impossible to stow more than nineteen tons an hour in the Theseus and the necessity of increasing our trained stokers. The naval correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" says :—"So far as our East and West Indian fleets and our African Squadron are concerned, why cannot we follow the example of the P. and O., Royal Mail, and British Indian steamers, and enter a number of coloured men as stokers? Though they may not be able to 'stand fire' on deck, they 'stand fire' below far better than Europeans, whilst in physique, Kroomen on the West Coast of Africa, Seedie boys on the East Coast, and Afghan frontier men from Bombay side, would form a most valuable recruiting force of stokers for men of war employed on those stations. To endeavour to prove my case, some years ago, on board a large cruiser recently commissioned for service in the East, no less than two thirds of the stokers were incapable of performing their duties before the Line was reached. Their places were taken by marines and blue jackets, thus dislocating the routine of the ship, and, had it happed in war time, seriously impairing her efficiency.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CAMPAIGN.

THE trial of Caserio Santo at Lyons, for the assassination of President Carnot, was begun on Aug. 2, and resulted, on Aug. 3, in a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances. Caserio maintained the cool and cynical demeanour which he had displayed on the first day of the trial except when his advocate spoke of his unhappy mother weeping in her home in Lombardy for her wretched son, and then he could not restrain his tears. The prisoner was permitted to read an address to the jury which he had prepared in prison, but the Court, on the application of the Public Prosecutor made an order under Clause 5 of the new law against Anarchism forbidding the publication of the document. Immediately after the delivery of the verdict, the President sentenced Caserio to death, informing him that he had three days to consider whether he would lodge an appeal. His only reply was, "Long live the Social Revolution !" and as the gendarmes were leading him back to his cell he cried, "Courage, camarades. Vive l'Anarchie !"

A great Anarchist trial was commenced, on Aug. 6 before the Seine Assize Court. The accused numbered thirty persons, five of whom, however, failed to appear, having absconded, and among the latter are MM. Paul Reclus and Pouget, editors of the Anarchist paper 'Pere Peinard.' Four of the prisoners are women, who were members of the nortorious Ortiz band, which is supposed to have been exclusively composed of militant Anarchists advocating the perpetration of outrages. Several of the accused were interrogated in the usual manner by the presiding judge. The Court decided to prohibit the publication of the interrogation of Jean Grave, editor of the Revolte, and of Sebastien Faure, an Anarchist lecturer. Among those who were questioned by the judge, on Aug. 7, was Ortiz, who, besides being one of the chief organisers of international Anarchy, is alleged to have been the manager of an agency for negotiating stolen bonds in England, and to have been the perpetrator of numerous burglaries in the neighbourhood of Paris.

On Aug. 8 the case for the prosecution was concluded. Witnesses spoke in high terms of several of the accused. Prosecuting counsel withdrew charges against some of the prisoners, admitting extenuating circumstances in the cases of Agneli and Feneon—the last-named an ex-official of the War Office—and called on the jury to return a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances, against Jean Grave, Sebastien Faure, Ortiz and his accomplices, and several others. It is stated that the impression in Paris is that the prosecution has been mismanaged.

The Maritime Prefect at Lorient has received information of a plot to blow up the Prefecture. At Marseilles an Italian has been arrested in possession of a portmanteau containing dynamite. He was on his way from America to Italy.

English newspapers containing accounts of the Anarchist trials have all been searched at the French Custom-houses to see if they contain any of the reports prohibited under the new law.

A Socialist editor and two publishers have been arrested at Mannheim on a charge of "paving the way for high treason" by an article in a Socialist newspaper.

The United States Senate has passed an Anti-Anarchist Bill, prohibiting the landing of any alien Anarchist in the United States, but providing for thorough inquiry before any intending immigrant is rejected.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these head of dandruff.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt J M Grierson, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice W A Macbean, seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut C F Templer is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Gent Cadet A R Izat, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut T A Dick, resigned. The correct surname of the Second Lieutenant appointed in the "London Gazette" of April 10, 1894, is Edwards, and not as therein stated. Qmr and Hon Lieut R J Wishart is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Memorandum—Lt-Col P H Greig, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, retires on a pension and extra anuity.

4th Dragoon Guards—Major R Le M Willoughby is placed on retired pay ; Sec Lieut H T M'Clellan, from 4th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation ; Sec Lieut B H H Mathew-Lannowe, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation.

16th Lancers—Capt G P Wyndham resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

17th Lancers—Sec Lieu. W F Egerton resigns his Commission.

Royal Engineers—Lt-Col and Brevet-Col E M Larminie, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay ; Major H O Selby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W Sedwick, retired ; Major F T N Spratt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W Osborn, retired ; Capt H E S Abbott to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Col E M Larmine ; Lieut H C Nanton to be Captain vice H E S Abbott. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—D S MacInnes, J P Mackesy, R Polwhele, J R Birney, A Gardiner, J W S Sewell, C R Tonge, R B D Blakeney, E H S Cator, A J Close, R G King, A T Chamier, P S Robinson, E N Stockley, W J Johnston, J B Barstow, G S Knox, A B Carey, H A. Micklem, S Mildred.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt).—Lieut T D L Whittington, from 3rd Battalon, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M R de B James, seconded.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E J McBride resigns his commission.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt C H I Hopkins is seconded for service on the Staff.

East Lancashire Regt.—Qmr and Hon Capt W H Harrison retires on retired pay Sergt-Major M Barry to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W H Harrison.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lt-Col E J Courtenay, on completion of four years' serice in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Capt F J Newton-King is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt W B Woodham to be Adjutant, vice Capt A H Barthop, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Queen's own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Lieut F Street resigns his commission.

King's Own (Yorkshire Ligt Infantry).—Sec Lieut G H Badcock is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Army Service Corps.—Col C F Leach is placed on retired pay. Qmr and Hon Capt J Dean retires on retired pay. Riding-Master and Hon Capt A C Cooper retires on retired pay. First Class Staff-Sergt-Major W Lyons to be Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt A C Cooper.

Staff.—The following officers of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels on the Staff in India and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—Lieut-Cols and Cols R C R Clifford, C B, and H M Evans, C B.

School of Military Engineering.—Capt and Brevet Major F C Heath, R E, to be Brigade Major and Secretary in succession to Lieut-Col St G M Kirke, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

School of Musketry.—Lieut-Col F G A Wiehe, from half-pay, to be Chief Instructor, vice Lieut-Col W B Burton, who has vacated that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores.—Major T H E Acton, R A, to be a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt C S Meeres, R A, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Army Medical Staff.—Qmr and Hon Capt C Johnson is placed on retired pay. Surg-Major C Crawley Medical Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt C Johnson.

Army Veterinary Department.—Vet Lieut C E Nuthall to be Veterinary Captain.

Half-Pay.—Major C L T Denniss, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet.—The promotions to the rank of Colonel of the following Lieut-Colonels are antedated to Aug 29, 1893 :—J Farquharson, C B, Director-General Ordnance Survey ; R Walkey, Commanding Royal Artillery, Western District ; C E Hussey, Commanding 7th Regimental District (the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt) ; H J W Gehle, half-pay Royal Engineers ; W H Patten, Commanding Royal Engineers, Scottish District ; R D E Lockhart, Officer Commanding Horse and Field Artillery, Woolwich District ; H Knollys, half-pay Royal Artillery ; W T Dooner, Commanding 87th Regimental District (Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.

Royal Engineers.—G F L Marshall, C I E, M W Rogers, F Firebrace, J R M'Cullagh, R A, Sergeant, L F Boileau, A W Baird.

Indian Staff Corps.—E Molloy, H S Tandy, E B Bishop, A L M'Nair, A M Hogg, R Warburton, C S I, J Burne, W M Ellis, G W Rogers, D S O, H Paterson.

Indian Army.—J F Willoughby, Bombay Infantry; P W Smith and C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry; W S Hore, Bombay Infantry ; H Wylie, C S I, W H Meiklejohn, C M G, and B Wemyss, Bengal Infantry. The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—E W Smith, Bengal Infantry ; J T Cummins, D S O, I S C.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen J E D Hill retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col R Wace to have a substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, as Inspector-General of Ordance in Bengal. Lieut-Col G L T Dennis, half-pay, retires on retired pay. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :—V F W Tregear, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; G C Burn, the Gloucestershire Regt; A A Irvine, the Lincolnshire Regt ; A H J Rouse, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).

Reserve of Officers.—Capt G T Wickenden, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon Colonel 3rd Vol Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), resigns his commission. Lieutenant A M Brown, 1st Vol Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Lieutenant. Sec-Lieut W F Egerton, late 17th Lancers, to be Second-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

Captains—R W Craigie, to Camperdown (Aug 2); F W Fisher, to Crescent (Aug 2); W M Lang, to Devastation (Aug 14).

Commanders—N A Henderson, to Tamar ; A F Stuart, to Repulse ; G H Reed, to Edgar.

Lieutents—P Streatfeild, to Raleigh, as Flag Lieutenant (July 7) ; E F Gregory, to Boadicea (June 30) ; H S Alton, to Curacoa (June 30) ; J B Mason to Scout; A S Littlejohn, to Amphion ; F H Walter, to Royal Arthur ; C J Wintour, to Pheasant : E Hyde to Magpie ; M Lockhart, to Swallow ; N M Stanley, to Partridge ; T Dannreuther, to Melita ; P C Pearson, to Foxhound (Sept 1) ; J W Pochin, to Malabar (Aug 9).

Sub-Lieutenant—D F Musgrave, to Lapwing (June 30).

Midshipman, RNR—J W Courand, to Repulse, for twelve months' training (Sept 1).

Assistant Engineer—G J Sisley, to Brisk, for temporary service (July 28).

Assistant Paymasters—E St G Alton, to Alecto (July 31) ; W J L Scriven, to Tyne (July 31) ; G Whitcroft, to Victory (July 31).

Gunner—A E Cope (a) to Caledonia (Aug 3).

Admiralty, July 30, 1894—Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—H C F Cumberlege, W T C Jones, T B Luard, W C Little, N A W Scott, J P Shine, A S Morse, W Esson, J C H Rigby, and C J Thornton July 1.)

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt A Paris is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Artillery Militia (Aug 1).

Aug 1, 1894—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C H Ryder has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant July 30).

Aug 6—Clerk—Mr V H T Weeks has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's service.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—August 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J O'Brien, B	Mr E L Chappel, MCS
Mr W E Hartt, B	Mr R H Webb, Bo
Mr J L Macpherson, PWD	Capt J F Manifold
	Lieut E W Keily
Mr M G A Worsop, M	Surg-Capt C R M Green

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T D Beighton, BCS, 5 days	Lieut-Col W V Ellis, 6 mos
Mr H Maude, BCS, 20 dys	Major F C Maisey, 2 mos
Mr D Wilson, BCS, 6 mos	Capt C L M Rich, 51 days
Mr G Bowes, BCS, till Jan 2	Lieut W C Knight, 17 days
Mr J Groves, B, 5 mos	Lieut E V Martin, 2 mos
Mr T E D Innes, B 2 mos	Lieut R T Anwyll Passingham, 14 days
Mr E L Vaughan, MCS, 8 mos	Surg-Lt-Col T C H Spencer, till Dec 31.
Mr C H Mounsey, 14 days	Surg-Major C J Sarkies, 3 mos
Mrs F L McAfee, Bo, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T D Beighton, BCS	Mr L L Kalberer, B
Mr H Maude, BCS	Mr M L Ferrar, B
Mr E P Chapman, BCS	Mr N H W Hamilton, MCS
Mr C B Williams, B	
Mr A T Webster, B	Mr W C de Morgan, M
Mr M J Brind, B	Mr E Pinhey, Bo
Mr F E Kemp, B	Major C B Wilkinson
Mr F W C Seddon, B	Lieut J M Kirkwood

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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
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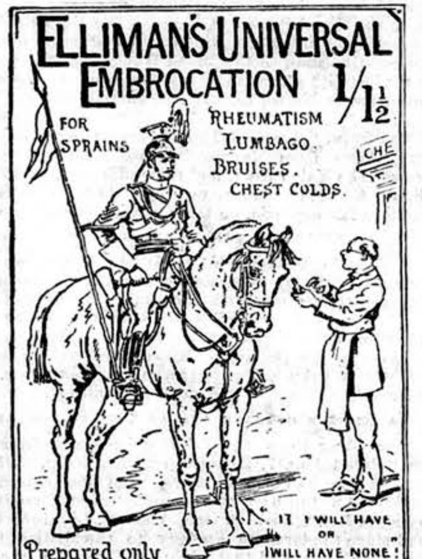

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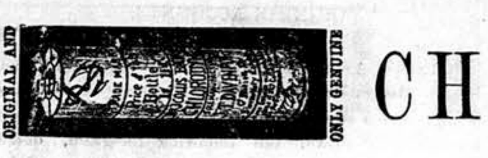

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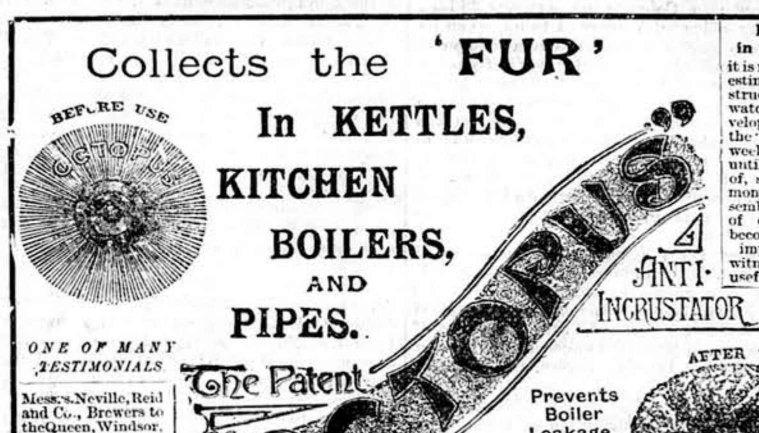

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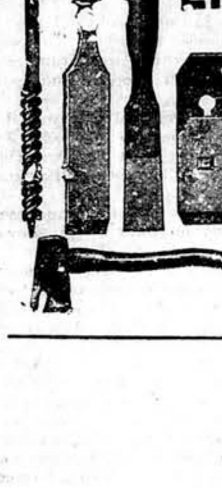

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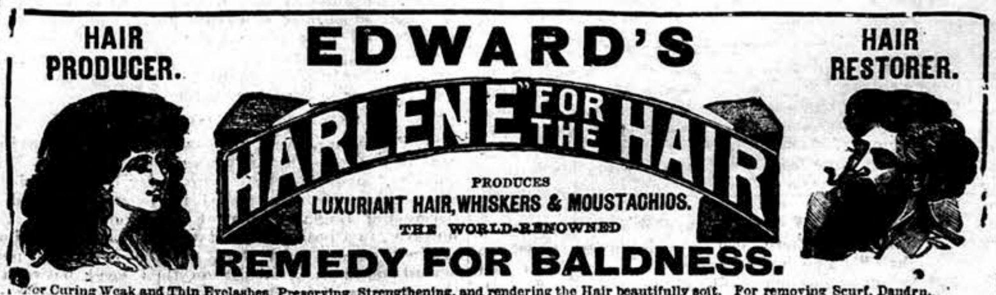

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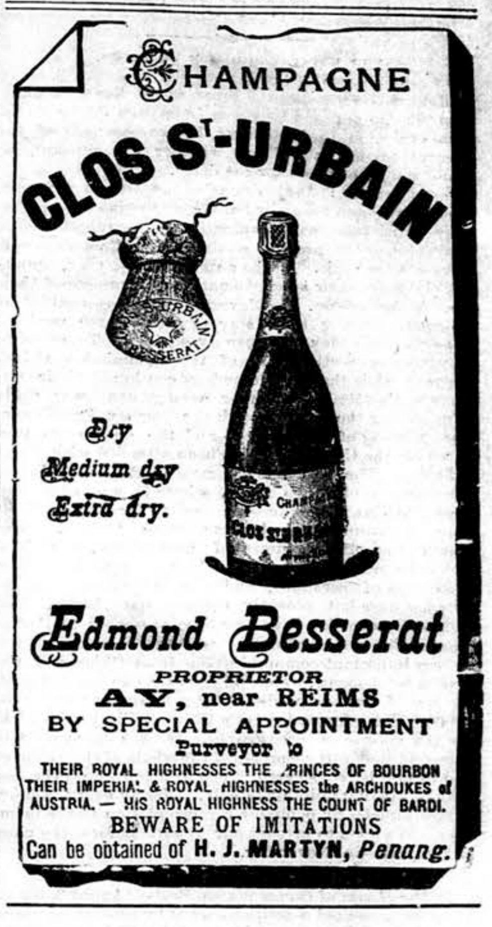

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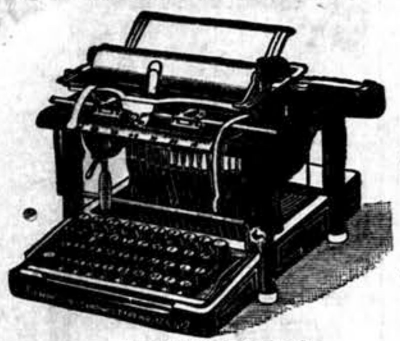

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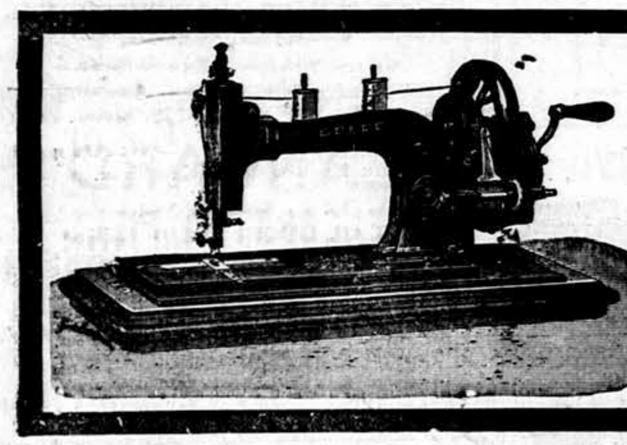

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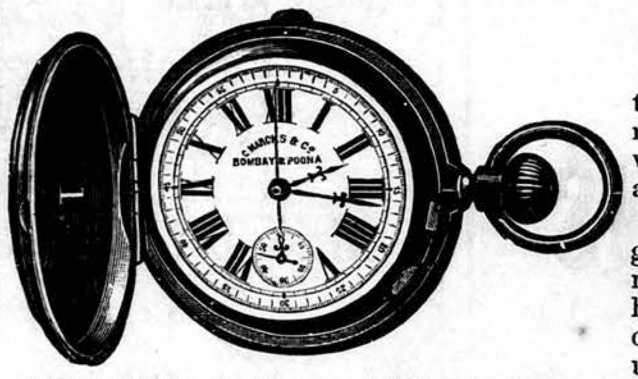

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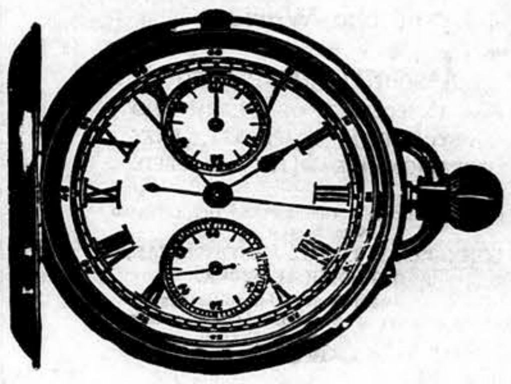

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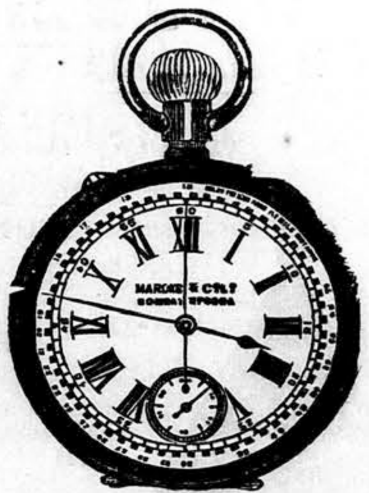

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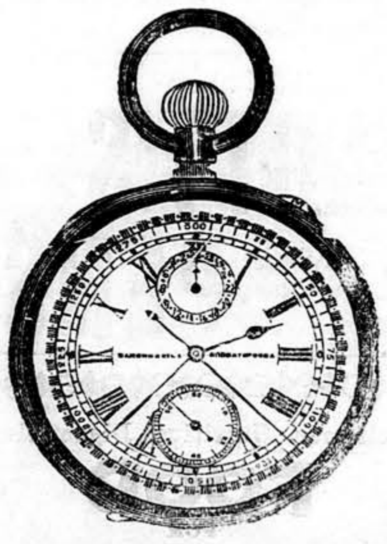

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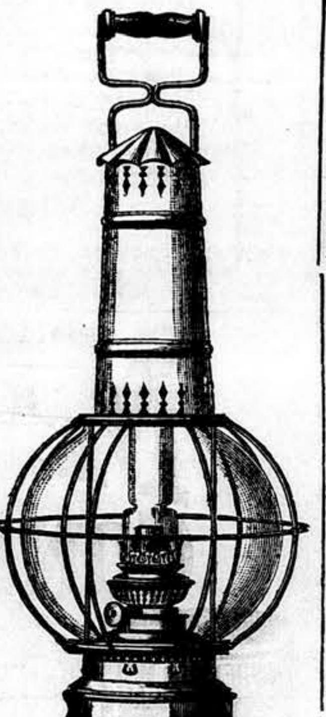

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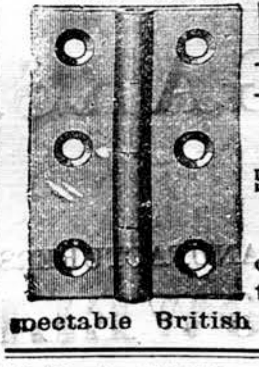

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